The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOHN SPELMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The above terms will be strictly adhered to d rigidly enforced in every instance.

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1860. NO 40

All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion	$1 0
Each subsequent insertion	25
One square six months	4 75
One square one year	8 00
Quarter of a column one year	20 0
Half a column one year	35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.

December 1, 1859.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N.C.
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

MEDICAL.

DR. A. M. NISBITT is still engaged in the practice of the several branches of his profession. He can be found either at his office opposite the COURT HOUSE, or at the BOYDEN HOUSE, unless absent on professional business.

July 19, 1859. 5:tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

(EXCEPT LIQUORS)

FLOUR PRODUCE,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

G. F. FISHER. J. F. FOARD. O. HOOKER.

January 12, 1859. 29-3m.

JOHN FERRY. R. G. LUMPKIN

H. H. BRINSON,

Of North Carolina,

WITH

J. Ferry & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, RUM, CORDIALS, Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND TEAS,

No. 51 Light Street, North of Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

Nov 20-6mpd

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRETT

WARDER & BARRETT,

BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF

GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 266 Baltimore Street,

(opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE,

Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of

MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

Selected Expressly for the Trade.

BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Aug, 16. 8-12m

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of **Produce** and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7th, 1859. 31—tf

J. E. MOOSE,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to the purchase of all kinds of produce. Also, to all consignments, for this or other markets.

REFERENCE:—I. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. Roberts and Joel H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C.

April 13, 1859.

SPRAGUE BROS.

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. **TERMS CASH.**

C. E. ROBINSON.

Banker and Dealer in Exchange, Salisbury, N. C.

BY permission. I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., and Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.

J. J. CHAPLIN,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec 13, 1859 25-1y

TO MERCHANTS.

We are now receiving by each arrival from Europe fresh additions to our stock of

FANCY GOODS, SUSPENDERS,
VIOLINS, PERFUMERY,
PORT MONNAIES, FANS,
HAIR BRUSHES, ACCORDEONS, &C.

We have always a full line of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, CRAVATS &c., &c.

Merchants will find our stock as large and complete as that of any house in the Northern Cities and having connections in the

Manufacturing Districts of Europe,

We are able and determined to sell as low as any ouse in this country.

FRED. FICKEY & SONS,
250 Baltimore St. Balto.

Feb. 28. 36 :m pd.

THOS. CALLAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOmers and the public to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.

Dec. 13, 1859 25-1y

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 BALTIMORE STREET,

OPPOSITE HANOVER, BALTIMORE,

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

February, 14, 1860. 34-3m.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1860.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds.

February 14, 1860. 34-3m.

SPRING, 1860.

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us. To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. Orders sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Baltimore, January, 16th, 1860. 33-3mp.

H. W. RUPP.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED TO A NEW AND larger store, opposite Harris' Hotel, is better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his former patrons and the public generally.—His stock of Jewelry will compare favorably with any city stock. His personal attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. All work warranted. H. W. R.

Sept. 6, 1859. 11-1y

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Short Profits!

IN BOYDEN'S GRANITE ROW, OPPOSITE THE ROWAN HOUSE.

THE public generally are invited to call and examine our Splendid Stock of FURNITURE—the Best and Finest in this part of the State. It consists of Bureaus, Centre-tables, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, China Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind. Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat Stands, Wash Stands, &c., in fact, everything in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.

ALSO, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of WILHELM & GORMAN.

SALISBURY, April 27, '59 1y

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE AT MY STEAM TANNERY A large lot of all kinds of Leather, superior in quality to any Northern Manufactured stock.—Southern patronage respectfully solicited. Hides and Bark wanted.

JNO. A. HOLT.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21. 35-6m.

SUPERIOR

COLOGNE WATER,

Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers

BY

W. H. WYATT,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Prices 15, 25, and 50 cents.

Feb. 28th, 1860. 36-tf.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

TRY ONE IN YOUR PARLOR

A THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE years has proven beyond a doubt that no one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR SWEETER

PIANO-FORTE

than at E. P. Nash & Co's.

Hundreds of recommendatory letters that we have received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of selling at the lowest rates, but the advantage of selecting the very best.

Our Sales are large and increasing, and this certainly affords us every advantage to be desired.

The majority of our sales are through orders, which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all responsibility of pleasing.

We have now another FRESH and LARGE STOCK of some of the VERY BEST.

E. P. NASH & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

WRAPPING PAPER

OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES,

Always on hand at

WACHOVIA MILLS,

SALEM, N. C.

Messrs. McNeely & Young, Agents, Salisbury. Orders promptly attended to.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Feb. 25th, 1860. 36-tf.

500 NO. 1 LIKELY

SHIPPING NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO BUY IMmediately 100 Likely Negroes between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, for which he will pay the highest Richmond cash prices, ranging as high as from $1200 to $1400 for No 1 men suitable for the South western and New Orleans Markets. He will also pay from $1000 to $1300 for prime No. 1 shipping girls suitable for the same market; and for all other kinds of negroes he will pay corresponding prices.

When not absent on business, he will be found at their office, 2 doors above the Post Office.

☞ All letters, or orders addressed to him at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt attention. JACK HALL.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct 25, 1859 16-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOSUE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.

July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.

Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these effort to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28. 1858. tf—28

TAKE NOTICE,

AND

'Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

New Dry Goods & Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY.

A VERY LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECted, and cheaply purchased stock of **Groceries, dry Goods, &c., &c.,** consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

300 Seamless Sacks Salt
300 do. Prime Rio Coffee
50 Hhds. N. O., Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars
30 Bbls. Pulverized Sugar
50 do. Coffee Sugars
30 do. Crushed Sugars
15 Hhds. Cardenas, Muscovido, Clade, Cuba & Porto Rico Molasses
25 do. No. 1 N. O. Syrup.

Embracing also a full and complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Of every description, consisting of
Pickles, Sauces, Sardines
Fish, Cheese, Rice, Soap
Candles, Soda Biscuits
Pepper, Spices, Ginger
Mustard, Raisins, Currants
Cinnamon, Vermicelli
Macarroni, Starch
Y. Hyson & Oolong Teas,
&c., &c , &c., &c.,

THE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

SADDLERY, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

In this Establishment are worthy the attention of the citizens of Rowan and the surrounding Counties; for they constitute the most **Complete and Perfect Stock** ever brought to this market, with a full and complete assortment of **Sole Leather,** and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at EXCEEDNGLY LOW PRICES!

Poor Richard says, "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" therefore call early and satisfy yourselves in regard to prices, as it is no trouble to show Goods at the New Establishment of S. FRANKFORD.

October, 1859. 19-tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF SOLE **Leather** which will be sold low, by 19-tf. S. FRANKFORD.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD. 19-tf.

A FINE lot of Porto Rico Molasses. Just received by SPAGUE BROS.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 13th, 1860.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING MY friends and the public generally, that I have recently returned from the Great Emporium with a new Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

of the latest and most fashionable styles. Having personally selected my Goods with especial reference to the wants and tastes of this section, I feel confident that I shall be able to meet the views of my old customers and friends and the public generally.

My Stock embraces an unusually large and attractive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

certainly not excelled by any house in the State. I have also a splendid variety of

Richest Silks and Silk Robes,

five to fifteen flounces, and all of the FINEST DRESS GOODS of this Spring's Importation, many of which are really elegant.

In all my purchases I have endeavored to select only such Goods as were most desirable in style, most substantial in manufacture, and most reasonable in prices, being anxious to sustain the reputation of the old stand, No. 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

I respectfully invite your inspection of my new

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

confident that I shall be able to offer many really substantial inducements to all who may favor me with a call. A. MYERS.

No. 4 Granite Row.

Also, an unusually large large Stock of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.; HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same. All orders shall receive my prompt and personal attention.

March 13, 1860. 38-tf

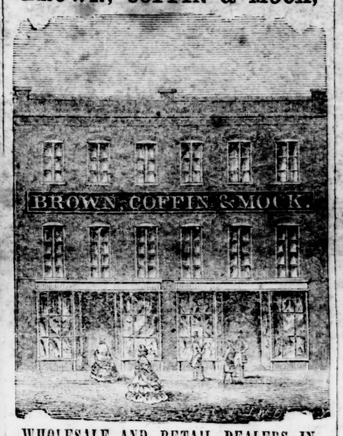
LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, N. C.

Allen, T P	Kirk, J
Allen, Miss S E	Lents, Rev. C
Avent, James	Linabarger, W
Archer, W	Leopard, G S P
Bonner, W	Lowens M
Basing, W.	Louder, Daniel
Boger, C M	Lyerly, Margaret.
Bell, Miss J M	Lowrie, James
Bacor, Mrs Maria	Moon, S W
Brown, A	Teasher & McLoud,
Brown, Mary M	Murray, J W 3
Basenger, J	Miller Mary
Baker, J	May, W C
Brown, M D	Miller, S J
Barringer, John	McKesson, W 2
Bolling, Tena	Morning & Meador 2
Barnes, Fanny	Mitchell, A A
Boyed, Ira	Miller H H
Brown, Tobias	Mendal, Marcus
Bigger, Miss K C	Moore, Joseph H
Bann, F H	Morris, James
Carnes, Miss Mary D A	Miller, Watson
Cox, A C	Miller, Rev. W L 2
Clapp, Luther, 2	Mingus, J H
Carson, John	Neal, E
Cauble, J D 2	Nelson, W R
Caster, Sarah L	Medding, W
Culler, A A 2	Owen, Miss F H
Corde, Wm	Owen, W F
Conner, A B	Pealer, Miss Sarah
Dalton, Col J L	Plowman, S
Danner, James I	Payne & Olcon
Davis, B M	Perpler, R
Duffy, W R	Pelt, F 2
Davis, S	Pool, J L
Davis, D S	Parks, J D
Davis, John	Rich, A E
Daviter, D	Renno, D
Dickson, R E	Rice, A F
Davis, Amsten	Richardson, J L
Eller, Tena	Rosenthal, A
Elliott, Julians	Reynols, Ira
Finch, D	Rex, James
Foster, John M	Robbin, Miss O L
Grimes, M	Ruffin, P B
Garver, C	Snisher, Jacob
Gaither, E & B	Scroggins, W W
Griffin, W H	Scafford, P A
Graham, W Z	Scarlet, John
Holsouser, Miss S	Star, C 2
Hanes, L C	Shinn, A
Hagern, M	Shoan, J & R
Hines, L H	Scott, Jas. A
Harris, C J	Smith, John W
Holson, A S 2	Shoan, J T
Haeusser, Prof. E 4	Stuart, V A
Harsp, M	Thomas, Levi
Haden, B F	Tard, W A
Haywood, W B	Thomas, J
Houch, W A 2	Trodden, John
Hoffner, C	Trollinger, J T
Holsouser, Mary	Thomas J W
Hiram, W	Thompson, James.
Henderson, C L	Todman & Vicent
Irvin, H	Watson, A W 2
Jones, J M	Walton, W W
Jones, M S	Weeks, Miss M C
Janes, Mrs. Fanny	Wise, J B
Julian, Wm	Williams, R 2
Kennerly, Thomas B	Willis, Miss
Kennerdy, Miss Lucy	Wheeling, H
Kents, C	Young, Miss W C
Ketchey, S	Young, Barney

MOSES A. SMITH, P. M.

March 20. 39-3t

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Salisbury, N. C.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, including a large lot of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, Ready-made Clothing, &c., and a large assortment of Carpeting. Our stock of

FANCY GOODS

cannot be surpassed, as we keep all kinds of Dress Goods, from the lowest price Muslin to the most costly Silks, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantles and Lace Points,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A large lot of Servants' Wear of SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE. Also, all kinds of

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURED JEANS,

FOR GENTLEMAN'S WEAR.

Our stock will be complete by the 15th March, and we hope to see our old customers, both wholesale and retail buyers; and we will show you one of the largest stock of goods that has been offered in this market for many years.

We return our sincere thanks to all our customers for their very liberal patronage, and solicit its continuance, trusting that we shall be able to give continued satisfaction.

All orders shall have the prompt attention of one of the firm.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.

Salisbury, March, 20 1860. 39-6w

SPRING 1860. NEW STORE. SPRING 1860

NEW GOODS

IN SALISBURY, N. C.,

Main St., next door to the Post Office.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS

TAKE PLEASURE TO INFORM THE CITizens of Salisbury and surrounding neighborhood, that they will open on Thursday next a New Store, next door to the Post Office, where they will constantly have on hand, a large and rich assortment of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

We call the attention of the Ladies to the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

200 Dress Robes of every variety and style, from $1.00 to $10.00. 100 pieces of the latest style Lawns, from 8 to 25 cents. 50 pieces printed Brilliantes, from 12½ to 20 cts. 200 piece Calico, from 6¼ to 12½ cts. A large assortment of Embroideries, consisting of Collars, Undersleeves, Cambric and Swiss Bands, do. Edgings and Insertings, Linen C. Handkerchiefs. Also a large assortment of the latest styles of SPRING SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, DUSTERS, &c., and a great many other articles too numerous to mention In the CLOTHING department we may say, that we can suit any one who wishes to buy good and cheap Goods, as we have a good selected and entirely new stock on hand. Our Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, has been bought during the last month, and we can warrant them as superior to any in the market. Come and be your own judges.

We respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Salisbury, March 20, 1860. 39-1mo

GRAND OPENING!

A. MYERS, NO. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, would respectfully invite an inspection of his magnificent stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

which he has just opened, consisting of the most fashionable goods of this Spring's importation.

March 20. 39-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.

March 13. 38-tf

New Spring and Summer

1860 GOODS. 1860

WE ARE now opening at No 3 Murphy's Granite Building, our Spring stock of staple and fancy DRY GOODS; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, and Shoes. A large stock of Ready made Clothing, also a good assortment of Gloss and Queens ware of the latest designs. We solicit an inspection of our stock, feeling confident that our prices will be satisfactory to the closest buyers.

J. J. & J. A. McCONNAUGHEY.

March 19, 1860. 8w.

A CALL MEETING OF THE North Carolina DENTAL ASSOCIATION will take place on Wednesday the 28th of this month, at the office of the undersigned, as there respectable operators in the State are expected to be in attendance, as there will be matters of importance before this body. All who may be present on the occasion of this meeting will have an opportunity of witnessing the Hard Rubber Process, as there will be an agent present to sell rights and give instructions to all who wish to adopt it in their practice.

R. P. BESSENT, Sec'y.

March 13 38-td

A NATIONAL SONG.

On the Inauguration of Mills' Equestrian Statue of Washington.

BY MRS. D. K. WHITAKER.

Sublimely shone the western sun
Lake, hill and valley o'er,
Where Nature's riches, all combined,
Wooed exiles to the shore;
Thunder'd the mighty cataract there,
Green waved the fields, bland was the air.

A tyrant's grasp was on that land,
Portentous clouds arose,
The hoarse drum roll'd the war horse neigh'd,
Uncoquered were her foes;—
While wide the lion banner spread,
Which oft had waved o'er foemen dead.

And Liberty, celestial maid,
Wept tears of blood the while,
A struggling realm maintained her right
'Gainst proud Brittania's isle;
Queen of the seas, yet vain her might,
Opposing man's inherent right.

For one arose, our hero chief,
In panoply divine,
With wisdom, valor, virtue graced,
A guard before her shrine.
He bound her sword upon his thigh,
And vowed his vow "to do or die."

He led the brave—his righteous arms
This Western world hath won;
Undying, spotless be the fame
Of dauntless Washington,
Whose patient zeal, whose matchless might
Swept England's glories into night.

Arts grace our clime! Behold him there!
Victorious from the strife,
A people's love, the sculptor's skill,
Commemorate his life.
All hail the semblance which conveys
His noble form to after days.

Nations unborn shall bless his name;
All earth his deeds revere,
And at his sacred tomb, for aye,
Shall flow affection's tear.
Freedom, our boon, we will maintain,
Though blood should water earth like rain.

Blest be the genius which portrays
Our great, immortal dead,
And twines the vernal laurel wreath
Around his honored head.
O, subject high! O, artist true!
Behold the man! august the view!

A Trip to Texas--A few Sketches by the Way.

COLUMBUS, Colorado Co., Texas,
February 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the Banner:

Trusting it may be of interest to many of my friends, and others who are readers of your paper, I have concluded to give you a few brief lines for publication. I know there are those who desire to learn as much about Texas as they can without the expense and inconvenience of a visit.

On my way to this place, I left Salisbury on Monday Feb. 6th. My journey was directed onward through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, into Texas. Columbia, S. C., Augusta, and Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., are the prominent cities through which we passed. Although we were hurried on by the speed of railroad, and steamboat, yet it was our purpose to form some idea of the country over which we journeyed. Of course only a very small portion of each State is seen in a direct passage through them. But in each State we saw some very good soil, yet we feel that our tale would only be half told, if we stopped here. With a plenty of money you may be able to get the best of farms in any of these States. But worn out and thrown out old fields, make up a large portion of the scenery.—The part of Georgia over which we passed, was mostly of a thin soil.

When we reached Montgomery, Ala., we took steamboat on the Alabama river to Mobile. There is a good deal of valuable bottom land on this river. We saw many large farms, and sometimes with hundreds of negroes. Cotton is stored along this river, and sent to Mobile by thousands of bales; yet it seems a great portion of these bottoms can never be drained.

On reaching Mobile I thought it a place of considerable trade; but I had not yet seen New Orleans. *It* is supposed to number over 200,000 inhabitants. Such a bustle and stir as the crowded multitude of the streets of this city present, is not possibly far surpassed by any place. In New Orleans a person may become melancholy, but not lonesome, if company is a preventative.

We passed from this place, by railroad, over some very rich sugar farms, in Louisiana, to Berwick's Bay; thence by steam vessel to Galveston, Texas. Our next point was Houston, which we reached, also, by steam ship. Here we took railroad to Eagle Lake, about 70 miles. Texas prairies now stretched themselves on every side. And to persons accustomed to see farms and houses strewn along the way, it certainly must appear rather wilderness like. On one occasion we saw about 50 deer measuring paces over this extensive plain. Fowls innumerable flocked all around, wild geese, ducks, crows, &c.

Cattle feeding on the grass, indicated that these places might occasionally be visited by people. So you see that here in Texas, stock, cattle and horses feed on grass in February. I will tell you, such a thing as feeding cattle here is hardly known. I am told it costs as little to raise a cow here, and sometimes even a horse, as it does a chicken in the older States.

As I had some friends at Columbus, this was made a point of visitation. On reaching here I find a thriving little town, open doors, and a free invitation among christian friends.

But you must not conceive that I passed over all prairie in coming here. We came over some well timbered land, with good improvements. But ordinarily, dwellings are inferior to those in Rowan and adjoining counties. On the Brazos river there is some very rich land, with deep soil, and well timbered. Here on the Colorado, there is land, which, according to my opinion, might be called quite rich enough. I have been from 10 to 12 miles in different directions from this town. In this scope there is soil of almost every grade. Some of the Colorado land is perhaps as good as it well could be. The soil is from two to four feet deep, all good and rich.

A gentleman here owns about 1000 acres, a few hundred acres of which is in cultivation; it lies in a bend of the river, and has good improvements. This land would sell for about 50 dollars an acre. Land near about as good, but farther from town, and without improvement, might be bought for from $10 to $15, and perhaps less.—There is no land in the world easier cultivated than this. I have been over the best land; in one place we found hundreds of acres a solid canebreak. We each cut a cane with an inch hollow and about 20 feet long. All this is rich enough, and dry enough too, for cultivation. On first sight, it would seem almost impossible for this dense thicket to be ploughed up; but a few yoke of oxen colter it through, and such cotton and corn as is produced, are not usually found. Cotton stalks grow not only a few inches but several feet.

One man told me, as much as 25 hands in one year raised 225 bales of cotton, 500 pounds each, 9 bales to the hand; besides a considerable crop of corn. Such is the statement given me. Four and five bales, of 500 pounds, is said to be easily done here for a hand.

At this time, farmers are ploughing and planting; some are done planting corn, and corn is coming up. There is land here in this country, tolerably good land, unimproved, which may be bought for from $3 to $5 an acre. Again, there is as poor land here as anywhere. After all, a man fresh from N. C. may find some objections to this section. Good timber, on the whole, is scarce. Good and pure cold spring water, is too unfrequent; clear running branches are too seldom found; yet, there is water, and called good and wholsome by a native. I suppose it must be as healthy here as in Rowan Co. I have no doubt there is every variety of country in Texas, and good land at low prices in unsettled parts.

Mechanics get high wages. If some of the carriage makers of Salisbury, or other places, were here in Columbus, they might make money fast, and I think save a good deal too. Everything is high; a good carpenter gets $2 50 per day. Corn is now $1 50 a bushel; flour $10 and $12 per barrel, consequently boarding is high.

A good part of the prairies here can never be settled, for want of timber; this makes it more favorable for stock. In short, in many places there is very good society, good churches, and a religious people.

C. LENTZ.

A WOMAN JOINING THE SONS OF MALTA.

The disappearance of a man named Curtis from Zanesville, Ohio, supposed to have been spirited away and disposed of by the Sons of Malta, for exposing their secrets, is explained. His wife publishes a statement in which she says that her husband left town because he was angry and mortified at her having imposed herself upon the Sons of Malta, dressed in man's clothes and been partially initiated. Mrs. Curtis gives an amusing account of her experience among the Sons. She and a neighbor, Mrs. Smith, having a womanly curiosity to explore the secrets which their husbands would not tell them, bribed one of the Sons to introduce them as men, for initiation. They put on their husbands' clothes and went to the lodge-room. They did not go through all the ceremonies. Mrs. Curtis got only as far as being tossed in a blanket. She describes the conclusion of her adventure as follows:

"When the conductor said, 'Can you swim, sir?' I said Yes!" "Can you swim in fourteen feet water?" I said "Yes! the deeper the better!" "Well, take off your coat and try yourself." Now, when he said "take off your coat," that scared me, because I had put on a loose sack on purpose, for reasons you will see yourself.—However, I thought a moment and then said, "No sir; never heed the coat—I can swim as well with as without it!" "Very well," said the conductor, "your peril will be upon your own head. Now, hold up your right hand, sir!—take this life-preserver and—." Here he gave me a push and I went over backward, and as soon as I alighted I went up again, flying—then down and up in the same way, until I thought all my brains were flying out of the top of my head, then everything swam round and round until I did not know any thing at all, for I had fainted.

"The next place I found myself in was the ante-chamber, or rather, just being led into the ante-chamber by two men, and I was first conscious that I must have been sitting in a bathtub with my clothes on. I think the cool air brought me to my senses. The two men looked very scared and sorry. I looked about for Mrs. Smith and Joe, but they had gone as soon as they heard the noise in initiating me. I asked one of the men if Mr. Curtis was in the lodge. The man said he was. I said I should like to see him a minute. The man went into the lodge-room, and presently out came my beautiful husband, all muffled up. I just whispered a word or two in his ear, and may be he did'nt pull off his gown and hood in short order and walk home with me. He left me that night in anger and mortification, and I have not seen him since. But then he had no need to be angry, because he has always known that I have been in favor of "woman's rights," and have always held that women are as capable as men. But when it comes to the Sons of Malta, I think, "women's rights" is a failure; they cannot do it."

Worldly prosperity is a much greater drain upon our energies than the most severe adversity; there is no spring, no elasticity; it is like walking through life upon a Turkey carpet.

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey." He got a glass of water in his face.

"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady who was short and copulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN.

Gov. Ellis's Appointments.

We are requested to give notice that Gov. Ellis will address the people at the following times and places:

Gatesville, Gates, Tuesday, 3d of April.
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, 5th
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Friday, 6th.
Currituck Court House, Saturday, 7th.
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, 9th.
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 10th.
Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, 11th.
Tawboro' Edgecombe, Thursday, 12th.
Nashville, Nash, Friday, 13th.
Wilson, Wilson, Saturday, 14th.

Opening of the Campaign.

Above we publish the first appointments of Gov. Ellis. It appears Mr. Pool was to commence his canvass last week, without consulting Gov. E. as to joint-appointments. This dodge was tried by Mr. Gilmer, but didn't do. Nor will it do now. The official duties of Gov. Ellis will necessarily detain him much in Raleigh, but we presume he will make time enough to satisfy the Opposition and its candidate. If all our friends will but prosecute the canvass with the zeal Gov. Ellis will throw into it, by August and November next not a vestige of the "Fossils" will remain. The Governor may not be able to make as many appointments as he could desire; it would therefore be well to circulate his speech before the Convention as extensively as possible. The speech can be made to find its way into quarters which Gov. Ellis cannot reach, to be read and thought over by thousands who can find neither time nor opportunity to hear the speaker. We publish the speech at such a price as to place it within the reach of all, and we are prepared to print any number of it. Circulate, circulate.

Gov. Ellis's Speech.

To the exclusion of advertisements, editorial and other matter, we publish in full the excellent speech of Gov. Ellis, delivered before the late Democratic State Convention. We know we could present nothing more acceptable to our Democratic readers. Let it be extensively circulated. We have printed the speech in large clear type, and we are about to print a large number of extra copies which we will sell at ONE DOLLAR A HUNDRED, with 25 cents extra when sent by mail. This price will barely cover the cost of material and labor. Our object is not to make money out of this speech, but to enable our working Democratic friends to place a copy of that excellent campaign document in the hands of every reader. Send in your orders, with the cash, for any number of copies.

Charlotte.

During our recent visit to Charlotte we were struck with the evidences of rapid improvement in this thrifty town. It can now boast of some of the finest residences in the State. The Female College is a most beautiful building. We visited the Mint, the Military Institute, &c. This last-named institution is in a highly flourishing condition—numbering 110 boarders, with some thirty pupils in the primary department who do not board in the institution. At the time of our visit the cadets were out for drill, and their discipline and proficiency sufficiently attest the excellence of the instruction. The building is admirably adapted to its uses and is well located.

We visited the sanctum of brother Britton of the *Bulletin*, and found him to be the "good fellow" he has always been represented to be. Brother Yates we saw frequently and are much indebted to for his polite attention.

Of course we put up with Maj. Kerr, and we were treated most handsomely. There is no better hotel in the country than Maj. Kerr's, and this every one knows who travels via Charlotte.

The Black Hawk Colt "Raven."

Messrs. Jno. A. Holt and Henry C. Simonton have purchased for a large sum this fine Black Hawk Stallion. For his pedigree, &c., see advertisement in another column. We trust the public spirit of Messrs. Holt & Simonton will be fully appreciated, and that the lovers of fine horses will not neglect the opportunity which is now presented for improving their stock. Raven is a most beautiful colt, and it is needless to speak of the superiority of the Black Hawk blood. See advertisement.

DAILY MAIL WEST.—Messrs. Brown & Co. have started their daily line of fine coaches to Morganton. See advertisement

Look on this Picture, and on This.

In our paper of to-day, will be found two communications, both from gentlemen of intelligence and integrity. One, by "Old Sarum" speaks of our own State, the other (which will be found on our outside,) by Mr. Lentz, speaks of the land to which many of our best farmers have been rushing for "better lands." Contrast the pictures—they both present the bright side of the subject. We are thankful for these letters and solicit others on kindred matters.

Touching Mr. Fillmore's opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we applaud him for it; the repeal of that measure was fraught with many an ill and not the least was the opening afresh the agitation of the slavery question, in a virulence of form and a magnity of proportions never before known. It was a species of vandalism, a miserable tinkling by jack-legged politicians, not from any hope of achieving a public good; but with a view of making political capital.—*Salisbury Banner*

The above is a pretty hard lick at Hon. Geo. E. Badger, the *Watchman's* party Elector for the Sate at large. Our Salisbury neighbor considers Mr. Badger a "jack-legged politician," for he assisted very materially in repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus giving a "virulence of form and *magnity* of proportions" to the agitation of the slavery question. For our part, we give Mr. Badger credit for the part he took in having that odious restriction repealed.—*Western Democrat.*

The first of the above paragraphs is erroneously "credited" to us by the Fayetteville *Courier*. Our neighbor of the *Watchman* is the writer, and it is just like him. While striking at Mr. Badger the *Watchman* denounces an act which gave to the South an equality in the Union she was entitled to, and which repealed a restriction which gave the territories of the country to the North forever.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—C. H. Brogden, Esq., the efficient and obliging Comptroller of Public Accounts, will accept our thanks for a copy of his fiscal report ending 30th September, 1859. The following is a general statement of the public income and expenditures:

Amount in hand of Public Treasurer, Oct., 31st 1858, omitting cents,	$ 184,457
Receipts into Literary fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30,	158,442
Do. into Public fund,	2,295,721
Do. into Sinking fund,	93,030
	$2,731,651
Disbursements of Literary fund during same period,	$ 209,156
Do. Public fund,	1,900,083
Do. Sinking fund,	92,665
	$2,201,904
Balance in hands of Pub. Treasurer Oct. 1st 1859.	$529,747

"Daily Rough Notes."

Wm. Robinson & Son, announce the publication at Goldsboro' of a daily paper to bear the above title. The first number will be issued about the 1st of May. The "Rough Notes" will be Democratic, and the ability of Wm. Robinson to conduct such a paper will not be questioned. A weekly edition of the paper will also be issued. It is the intention of the proprietors to issue these papers during the campaign—that is, till the result of the Presidential election is made known; but the publication will be made permanent if sufficient encouragement be received. Terms: Daily $3—$2 additional if the publication be continued for a year. Weekly $1 and $1 additional in the same event. The enterprise has our best wishes.

For the Banner.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN DAVIE.

The Democrats of Davie met in the Court House Tuesday evening the 13th inst.

On motion of J. M. Clements, A. G. Carter was called to the chair, and J. W. Wiseman appointed secretary.

The secretary read the platform of the Democratic party of N. C. as adopted at Raleigh on the 8th inst.

The Hon. John Kerr was loudly called for and addressed the meeting in an able and telling speech. To those who have heard him it is needless to say the crowd felt it—some to their joy and others to their great distress. He was peculiarly forcible on the reasons for his present position among the national Democrats, and severe on the Oppositionists for pretending to taunt him with change when they had changed several times.

It is impossible to follow him in all he said on national issues.

He showed up in its true colors the new issue of "horizontal taxation"; that it would augment the burdens on small property holders, and lower the taxes only on articles of luxury, &c., at the close of which J. M. Clement, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That with confidence undiminished, in the patriotism and intelligence of the great National Democratic party of the country, we enter the contest of 1860 for the Presidency of the United States, with zeal augmented by the dangers which threaten us and with hopes made strong and buoyant by our confidence in the people and trust in an overruling Providence.

Resolved further, That in the present crisis, dangerous alike to our party and our country, whose interests and aspirations are the same, we expect every democrat of Davie to do his duty and to be active and energetic in securing the triumph of our cause.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the re-nomination of his Excellency, John W. Ellis, for Governor, and the *platform* and *principles* adopted by our State convention recently in session at Raleigh.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. G. CARTER. Chm'n

J. W. WISEMAN, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

By Pearson, C. J.—Dula vs Cowles from Wilks, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Doe ex dem, Wellborn vs Finlay from Wilkes, affirming the judgment.—Turner vs Elfird in equity, from Stanly, dismissing the bill. Steward vs Stowe, in equity from Gaston, directing a decree for plaintiff. Suggs vs Stowe, in equity, from Gaston, decree for an account vs Stowe. Poston vs Gillespie, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Townsend Arnold & Co., vs Moss, in equity from Mecklenburg, decree for the smallest note. Davidson vs Hutchinson, in equity from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the order.

By Battle, J.—State vs Oscar from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Cockerham vs Baker, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Fite vs Lander from Gaston, affirming the judgment. Fuller vs Smith in equity from Caswell, (two cases) decree for plaintiff in each. Myers vs Williams, in equity, from Rowan, exceptions overrul'd and report confirmed. Wood vs Reeves, in equity, from Rowan, demurrer overruled.

By Manly, J.—Coward vs Fields, affirming the judgment. Crowell vs Simpson, from Union, jedgment reversed and venire de novo. Branch vs Branch, directing an account. Adderton vs Surratt, in equity, from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs. Caldwell vs Wallace, in equity, from Mecklenburg, order to be reversed.

[REPORTED FOR THE BANNER.]

Democratic District Convention.

The Delegates appointed by the democratic party of the several counties composing the Seventh Congressional District, assembled in the Court House at Charlotte on Tuesday the 20th inst.

On motion of W. R. Myers, the Convention was organized by appointing A W Burton, Esq., of Cleaveland, President, and on motion of Wm. J Yates, John Spelman of Rowan, and W J Kerr of Mecklenburg, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The President on taking his seat, addressed the Convention, returning thanks, and alluding to some of the important questions of the day. In eloquent language he counselled energetic, harmonious and united action on the part of democrats in the present campaign.

A list of the counties was then called, and it was ascertained that all, except Stanly, were represented, as follows:

Anson—S W Colé.

Catawba—W P Reinhardt, Jonas Cline, A M Powell.

Cleaveland—A W Burton.

Cabarrus—Dr. W M Houston, J M Long, W B Sloan.

Lincoln—Jasper Stowe, L E Thompson.

Mecklenburg—C T Alexander, S J Lowrie, Zenas A Grier, Wm Maxwell, W C Morris, David Allen, S M Howell, J S Phillips, Dr. J M Strong, J P Ross, Chas. Overman, S W Davis, Adam Todd, John Walker, Wm Reid, Williamson Wallace, J M Hutchison, J A Fox, J M Potts, J T Davis, Wm McCombs, W A Owens, D B Rea, Wm J Kerr, Wm R Myers, Wm J Yates, J B Kerr, H M Phelps, E A Springs, A A Kennedy, S P Smith, A H Brown, Thos. N Alexander, E C Grier.

Rowan—W L Saunders, N F Hall, J A Bradshaw, J E Kerr, J P Wiseman, W A Walton, John Spelman, C D Smith, R H Smith, W R Wilson, T W Cummings, Alfred Owens, Saml. Reeves, jr., B R Moore, W L Kestler, Dr. C A Henderson, J McL Turner, N N Fleming.

Union—Hugh Wilson, Jas McNeely, J N Davis.

Gaston—David Schenck, J G Lewis, A W Davenport, Jasper N Gullick, Leroy W Stowe, Col. R. Rankin, Valentine Derr.

On motion of L E Thompson, of Lincoln, a committee, to consist of one from each county, in the District, (to be selected by the different county delegations,) was appointed to report business for the action of the Convention. The committee was constituted as follows:

Lincoln, L E Thompson; Anson, S W Cole; Cleaveland, A W Burton; Cabarrus, Dr. W M Houston; Gaston, David Schenck; Mecklenburg, S J Lowrie; Rowan, J A Bradshaw; Catawba, Jonas Cline; Union, Hugh Wilson.

N N FLEMING, Esq., of Rowan, was called upon to address the Convention. He alluded to the appropriateness of Charlotte for meeting for political purposes, and said that as it was the spot which gave birth to American independence, it was peculiarly fitted for a meeting of the Democracy—that party being the only one now embracing in its creed national principles and national policy. He spoke of the history of the country and showed that the history of the Democratic party was truly the history of the U. S.—for under Democratic administrations of the government the country had advanced, without parallel, in population, in extent and in greatness of every kind at home and in respect abroad. Alluding to the antagonists of the Democratic party in the South, he said they had so many names he could hardly designate them. The name they bore in latter days be regarded as most appropriate—'Opposition'—for they had ever been opposed to the cause of the country on all occasions. They had opposed all our wars, the acquisition of all our territory, and in short everything that had tended to our national greatness and advancement. They were now opposed to the only national party in our country—working solely for its defeat—without regard to principle or to consequences. It had been declared at a late Know Nothing meeting that the defeat of the Democratic party had become a 'political necessity.' That was precisely the opinion of Seward and his Black Republican followers. The Opposition party then was a party of necessity—right or wrong, the Democratic party must go down. But Mr. F. showed a great 'necessity' for the continued existence of the Democratic party—in the defeat of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. It was necessary that these should exist, and the Democratic party being the only protectors of both, there was great necessity for its existence and continued ascendancy. Mr. F. continued at considerable length to speak of the prospects darkly looming in the distance, but concluded by giving a brighter picture of the scene. He took a view of the past when great evils had been averted by the patriotism of the Democratic party; and instanced the election of 1856, when the gallant Democracy of Pennsylvania rushed to the standard of their country and saved the Union. The same men existed to day, he said. Let us go into the comtest with alacrity, then, confident in the justice of our cause. The country must and shall be preserved—the Democracy are able and will save it. Mr. F's. speech of which the foregoing is a very meagre synopsis, was well received and loudly applauded.

J. A. Fox, Esq., of Mecklenburg, was next called for. He felt complimented by the call, and was glad of the opportunity of giving the Democracy of Mecklenburg to understand where he stood. It had been said by some that he was a disorganizer. This was not so. He had always been a good Democrat and always expected to remain one. He believed in party organization and would be found ever ready to maintain it and the nominees of the party. He spoke of his attachment to the soil of Mecklenburg, and pathetically recalled the associations which must forever bind him to it. He then proceeded to sketch the Opposition through its various changes, and he ridiculed in capital style the doings of the late Opposition Convention at Raleigh. He spoke of the deceptive plank in their platform on *ad valorem*, and cautioned the people to be aware of its seductive falacies. He urged the party to study that question, for though at the first blush it might appear plausible, on an examination it would be found to be impolitic and unjust. In reply to the argument that the Democrats having urged a change of the Constitution in relation to free suffrage, he said that change was denounced by the Opposition as wrong. Admit it wrong said he, did two wrongs ever make a right? He spoke of the danger to the West in this movement—as representation and taxation went together.—Transfer the great bulk of taxation to the East and with it went the entire control of representative power. But what was still worse, this movement would work a change in our representation in Congress. The movement was a virtual attack upon slavery---tending to drive it from the State. Three-fifths of our slave population was now represented in Congress---drive out our negroes and our federal population would become reduced and might end in our losing three or four members of Congress. It was beyond all doubt the entering wedge of abolitionism. The Democracy went for regulating the subject of taxation by legislative enactment, thereby avoiding the expense of a convention. What was needed might be accomplished next winter by the Legislature. Mr. F. then took a glance at national politics, and the nature of the approaching campaign. He cited the case of Virginia in her efforts to vindicate her rights, and he called attention to the demonstrations of force with which the Black Republicans threaten our institutions. But let them triumph he said, victory never compels obedience. There was but one way to avert the evils which threaten us, and that was to secure the integrity of the Democratic party. Preserve a bold and determined part. 'By your compromises,' said the aged Cass, 'you but weaken yourselves and give courage to abolitionists. You can avert your danger, but only by your firmness and union.' In conclusion he urged the South to stand by the national Democratic party, looking with hope to the conservative men of the North. Mr. Fox was loudly cheered.

Captain John WALKER, of Mecklenburg, being loudly called for said he had no hope of entertaining the Convention after the eloquence of his young friends. They had left him no ground to stand on. But he never would be found wanting when an advocate of Democracy was called for. His was a Democratic daddy and he had been rocked in a Democratic cradle. (Laughter and cheers.) The present crisis in our national affairs, he went on to say, required every patriot to buckle on his armor. He took a view of the beautiful proportions of the Constitution of our country. In no other way he continued, could we have succeeded than in that adopted by our fathers, with our conflicting interests, and our great variety of soil and and climate. No central government could so well have managed these interests. He spoke of the wise provisions of delegated powers and reserved rights. It was out of the question that Massachusetts should dictate to us what institutions we should have. Non-intervention was the only principle on which we could exist as a Union. He said the dangers which now threaten should only make the South more vigilent, though he believed slavery was now stronger than it was twenty years ago. Every such effort as Harper's Ferry would be promptly met by the South. If the South would be true to herself she had nothing to fear. The only dannger was in their being divided. He spoke of the important duty growing out of the objects of the Convention in connection with the Presidency. The sectional Black Republicans could get no support at the South. It might get sympathy—it *has* sympathy, for its emissaries were amongst us. The bare possibility of the election of Seward should bring the South together as one man. Give Seward the patronage of the government but once; let him have the filling of from eighty to one hundred thousand offices, and then see the effects! Seward has said that slavery must and shall be abolished. Give him such means as the patronage of the government can secure and you will soon see his threat in force. It was true no one will vote for Seward at the South, but every one who attempted to weaken the only party that can contend successfully with Black Republicanism must be a co-worker with Seward. It amounted to an indirect attempt to elect Seward to get up a can[illegible] in the State, to attempt to take one State from [illegible] cratic national nominee. Divided [illegible] ited we need have no fear. United action he counselled at Charleston. A spirit of compromise should actuate our delegates—our rights and interests should be our first consideration. And when that Convention speaks out, then, said he, every one of us should say amen. (Loud cheers.)—Capt. W. paid a glorious tribute to Democrats all over the country—whose motto had ever been "Principles, not men." As had been well said by Mr. Fleming, the history of the Democratic party was the history of the U. S. He spoke of the old Whig party and of its being scattered to the winds. That used to be a Constitutional party—a party of conservative men, and he said it to their honor. But it had disappeared at the North and there, as at the South, the true and good of that party were now acting with the Democracy of the country. But what could he say of the remainder of the party at the South?—of those who still resist the advance of Democratic principles? He glanced at their position, and said that if they did not vote for Seward they indirectly supported him. Suppose they voted for Graham. They could not carry a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line. But they say in effect if we can't do any good, we will at least do all the harm we can—we *can* oppose the Democrats. In conclusion Capt. W. declared his determination to support for the Presidency any good man that might be nominated.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again met pursuant to adjournment.

J M Long, Esq., of Cabarrus, entertained the Convention with an excellent, constitutional speech. He alluded to the evils which threaten the South, her institutions and rights, by black republicanism, and showed that the best plan to avert danger was a united and cordial support of the democratic party.

Mr. Lowrie, from the business committee, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, report that they have had the subject under consideration and recommend that the Convention appoint two Delegates to the National Convention, and two Alternates, and an Elector, for this Congressional District, with one sub-Elector for each county. That nominations for Delegates and Elector be made viva voce in open Convention, and the convention vote by ballot, each county giving a number of votes equal to its democratic vote at the last Presidential election. And that a District Executive Committee be appointed.

The committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve the national and conservative Administration of James Buchanan.

The report was unanimously adopted, and on motion of L E Thompson, Esq., of Lincoln, the Convention proceeded to the election of two Delegates to represent the District in the Charleston Convention.

The election resulted in the appointment of WM. LANDER, Esq., of Lincoln, and CAPT JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg. An election for Alternates resulted in the selection of DAVID SCHENCK, Esq., of Gaston, as alternate to Mr Lander, and H B HAMMOND Esq., of Anson, as alternate of Capt. Walker.

On motion of N N Flemming, Esq., of Rowan, the Convention then proceeded to the election of an Elector for the District. The election resulted in the appointment of J A FOX, Esq., of Mecklenburg.

On motion of David Schenck, Esq., of Gaston, the Delegates from the several Counties proceeded to select one sub elector, from each county, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on business, as follows:

Anson, J T Bennett; Cabarrus, J M Long; Gaston, David Schenck; Mecklenburg, S P Smith; Stanly, J M McCorkle; Cleaveland, S A Durham; Catawba, F D Reinhardt; Lincoln, W M Reinhardt; Rowan, Col. B R Moore; Union, W J Kerr.

On motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the District Executive Committee:

S W Davis, of Mecklenburg, N N Flemming, of Rowan, W M Houston, of Cabarrus, Jasper Stowe, of Lincoln, and A M Powell, of Catawba.

On motion of J A Bradshaw, the democratic papers of the State were requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of S J Lowrie, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries.

The President expressed his thanks to the Convention for the kind manner in which the members had supported him, and concluded by exhorting the democracy to be of good cheer and go home and go to work for the cause.

The Convent on then adjourned sine die.

A W. BURTON, President.

JOHN SPELMAN, W. J. KERR, } Secretaries.

For the Banner.

TARBORO, March 5th 1860.

To the Editor of the Banner:

I have been spending some time in this section of the State and have seen many things that I think would interest your readers. There is a great contrast between the East and the West, not only in the nature of the country but in that of the people and their modes of living and action.

I came from Halifax county to this place, and while passing through the rich farms I could not help wishing for some of my western friends to be with me to enjoy the prospect and to learn the lesson that is here apparent to every observer.—My first impression was of astonishment, at the immense amount of labor necessary to bring the country to such a high state of cultivation. Ditches of every depth and width show that here farming was no child's-play. On each side of the road, as far the eye could see, the fields were regularly checked off with piles of manure.—A compost formed of marl, swamp muck and cotton-seed is much used. Even the corners of the fences are kept clean, and any soil that may accumulate there is thrown into the compost. Everything goes into the compost. In addition to the home-made manures, the farmers use a large quantity of guano and other foreign ones. The sales of guano for the next crop amount to over $60,000; but the great reliance is upon the marl and compost. The best lands sell for from £40 ro $50 per acre, and at the beginning of the year field-hands went as high as $250. A great portion of the lands have been made valuable by dint of hard labor and by a regular, systematic method of farming.—Five years ago, Edgecombe county produced 5000 bales of cotton; her last crop exceeded 20,000, and the county of Wilson has in the mean time been taken away.—This shows the effects of Edgecombe farming.

The county is thickly settled; and a stranger is struck with the size and substantial air of the residences of the farmers. We are certainly behind hand in our houses. Here, on every mile of road, a house may be seen which declares wealth and comfort for the owner. Great attention is also paid to the negro quarters and some seem in the distance to be small villages. The roads are excellent and the ease and speed with which we drove along was, you may be assured, pleasent to one accustomed to the rugged roads of old Rowan. I enquired how long it would take to get to this place. My friend replied that "it was 22 miles, and as the roads were bad it would take all of three hours." We came, however, in two hours and a half.

Timber is beginning to get scarce, which accounts for the small size of the rails but the fences are in good repair.—Another thing struck me as peculiar until the nature of the soil suggested the cause of it—every house that may be deserted or untenanted is dismantled of its chimneys. This is caused by a scarcity of clay fit for making brick. Elsewhere the solitary chimney generally stands the last relic of an old homestead.

It is a great misfortune that the different sections of our State know so little of each other. Here *we* are unknown, and at home our eastern brethren seem as if they were from a foreign State. Our railroads are doing much to root ont this ignorance.

The spirit, energy and industry of the farmers here is inconceivable except by an eye witness. Everything indicates steady, patient persevering labor, and if we ever expect to equal the East in wealth, we must equal it in labor. It is altogether wrong to suppose that eastern men live a life of ease and indolence. They rise with the dawn and work all day. They are thoroughly alive to the importance of commercial independence of the North; and they are North Carolinians, too, proud of their State and desirous of advancing her prosperiiy in every way. They believe in home industry and are anxious to encourage it as far as in their power lies. They must buy somewhere, and they say they prefer to buy at home—are willing, indeed, to pay more for a home-made article—and I know this to be true, for I have met Mr. Lines of Thomasville, both here and at Halifax, and he is taking a large number of orders for shoes for the farmers; and I have had repeated enquiries made as to the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics. Our Western manufacturers have never advertised what they were doing or could do, and the people here have no means of ascertaining. I have promised to send to some friends what information I can get in a private way—If our manufacturers wish to enlarge their business, and at the same time secure a solid cash trade, let them advertise freely and send agents here with samples of our goods. I speak not of Edgecombe alone, but of the adjoining counties also. To show the promptness with which debts are met, a member of a prominent firm of Petersburg which does a large commission business in this county told me they never had to have money collected by law.—Unless our manufacturers have now more work than they wish, it is a very great mistake for them to hide their light under a bushel.

There is a short branch from the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, starting from Rocky Mount depot and crossing the Tar river a few miles below Tarboro', which will give a new impetus to every species of industry, and will afford still greater facilities to our manufacturers for transporting their wares, as this whole country can be supplied by Railroad—Providence must have intended this for a Railroad country. The branch alluded to is 18 miles long and will cost $132,600.—The highest embankment is 16 feet—the deepest cut 12 feet. It will be finished to Tarboro' by the 4th of July and completed in October. It is thought the road may be carried to the Scotland Neck neighborhood, in Halifax, where the Roanoke is navigable.

It is pleasant, Mr. Editor, to wander among old scenes and recall old associations. The "memories of other days" steal gently over us when we visit spots whose history for the past century is "as familiar as household words." There is a home feel in treading once more the soil whereon your ancestors lived and died, and where now repose their remains.—Callous must be the heart of him who can view without emotion the hallowed spot where lie generation after generation of his fathers.

I am at the present writing on the banks of the old Tar, and without the slightest doubt in the prettiest place in the State. The town is beautifully laid off, the streets clean and well shaded by wide-spreading trees. Every stranger is surprised when he hears that there are only about 1000 people here. He sees handsome houses, indicating a large number of men of wealth, and naturally thinks there is the usual compliment of poorer classes, but in this he is mistaken. There are no poor people here, or at least I have yet to find where they live. I supposed at first there must be 2000 inhabitants at least here. The village is mostly inhabited by men of wealth, who have both the ability and the desire to indulge their tastes. There is a great deal of taste displayed in the architecture of the houses and also in laying off the grounds and in selecting and setting out the shrubbery. The hand of one whose heart is in his work is evident everywhere. The Episcopal church yard is a beautiful place, filled with all kinds of shrubbery and is cared for with great affection. There are many exceedingly beautiful and handsome monuments.—That congregation have just completed a contract for a new church from a design by Mr. Wm. Percival, which is said to be exquisite. The cost will be $13,000.—There is a private residence a few miles from this place which is the largest and handsomest in the State. The design is so chaste, and all its parts in such exact proportion, as to strike every one with admiration of its perfect taste.

The people here are hospitable, open-hearted and generous, and exceedingly charitable, "helping their neighbors" continually, even where there is no actual necessity. I cannot say more, without intruding upon that privacy which I think even a letter-writer is not licensed to violate.

I happened to be here on Tuesday of the county Court, and the crowd in town was to be counted by thousands. The main street was so blocked up that it was with great difficulty I could find my way out of it. The honorable court dispensed justice with all due decorum.—The military spirit prevails here and there is a fine company to be armed with rifles of their own purchase and to be uniformed in North Carolina cloth.

It is with regret that I leave so charming a place, where not only may the ideal and beautiful be found, but also everything substantial and real; and to any one who needs to be tempted to relish his food, I would recommend the viands of mine host of the Howard Hotel, for better I never saw anywhere.

OLD SARUM.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S SARCASM.

Randolph's sarcasm was always withering, and sometimes his very look, or even silence, was annihilating. The anecdotes told of him are almost innumerable, and some of them are doubtless pure inventions. We cannot vouch for the following, but it is characteristic of the man:

A gentleman once related to me an anecdote which I have not seen in print. A member of the lower House, from Virginia, had recently died. With this gentleman Randolph was on very friendly terms. His successor was elected in part, as was said, from his holding up the idea that if elected he would "chastise John Randolph into his senses." This braggart had been in his seat but a few days when he sought to redeem his pledge by making a furious assault on the gentleman from Roanoke. He was in full tide of angry declamation when the object of his abuse entered the House. On taking his seat, he barely looked at the speaker, and then began a hasty perusal of the newspapers and documents on his desk. All expected a reply, and rare sport, as a matter of course, but they were, for that time, disappointed.

Some days after, however, when the House, the lobbies and the galleries were full, Randolph obtained the floor to speak to some resolutions then under consideration. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to speak in the most complimentary terms of his friend, the deceased member, whose seat was occupied by his successor, who was a *large, portly man*.—With inimitable elocution, which hushed the house into the most perfect silence, he turned to the seat occupied by his rude antagonist, and said, with his blandest and most scorching irony, "I allude to my esteemed friend from Virginia, lately deceased, and *whose seat is still* VACANT!" As his incomparable emphasis fell on the word "vacant," the death-like silence was dispelled by the most tumultuous laughter, defying all control, and in which friends and foes alike joined. It was told me as a fact by an intelligent informant, who had it from one who professed to be personally acquainted with the facts, that the effect of this adroit inuendo was so killing to the principal victim, that he resigned his seat in the body in which he had so boldly proposed to chastise John Randolph into his senses.

HOMICIDE IN CHAPEL HILL.—We learn that a difficulty occured on Saturday last, between a student of the name of Ford, of the Freshman class, from Cabarrus, and Nathaniel J. Watson, a son of Mr. Jones Watson, of Chapel Hill, which resulted in the death of the latter. Watson, we learn, was first struck by Ford with a slungshot, and then wounded with a bowie knife. He lingered until Tuesday night, when he died. Ford made his escape.—*Standard.*

TAXABLE POLLS IN ROWAN.—White 1,404; Slaves, 2,004; Free Black, none. Total poll tax $2,725 50.

MARRIED:

In this county, on the 19th inst. by W. H. Trott, Esq., Daniel Little, of Davie to Miss Eliza, daughter of Richmond Gullet, Esq.

DEATHS:

OBITUARY.

James Orland Larbree was born at Wales, Me., February 20, 1830. Of his early history I have only learned that his parents were Baptists, in which Church his mother died, and that afterward his father became a Universalist. He seemed to be seriously impressed by the death of his pious mother, as appears from a poetic tribute by him to her memery. He was a man of good sense, fine feelings, and had his mind well stored with general information. On hearing of his illness I visited him and found him deeply exercised in regard to the welfare of his soul, but knowing nothing of his sentiments, I endeavored to direct his attention to Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners. He informed me that he was a Unitarian and a Universalian in principle, and as such, he could not believe that Jesus Christ was more than a mere man, though a good man, perhaps the best man that ever lived. I did not then press the matter by trying to controvert his errors, but read a chapter in the bible and prayed for him.—I found I should have to deal very tenderly with him, or I would excite his prejudices, harden his heart and drive him from Christ. I visited him every few days, took him a few tracts and the Afflicted Man's Companion. He was too weak, however, to read much, but conversed freely about his situation and his prospects. The only comfort he had was that he now was suffering for his sins; that God was a just being; that he had tried to regulate his life by the ten commandments, and, that, therefore, God would have mercy on him; and that he confided entirely in the justice of God. On the morning of the third of February, he appeared more contrite and tender than at any former visit. As soon as I asked how he did, the tears started from his eyes, as he expressed his entire confidence in me, and thanked me for the interest I manifested for him. He then opened his heart honestly and freely to me. He said he trusted in the justice and mercy of God. I asked him also to trust in Jesus Christ and then he would be a happy man. But said he, "Mr. Groseclose, I cannot believe in Jesus Christ; if I did I should be an idolater. I cannot worship a creature. I can trust in God and in his law, but not in Christ. There is but one God." But said I' the apostle Paul says, "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified; for says he, "The Law is our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ;" and "Christ is the end of the Law for righteousness to every one that believeth" in him. After quoting some passages on the Divinity of Christ, I quoted the first three verses of the 14th chapter of St. John, remarking at the close, this promise, Mr. Larbree, is super-human; it is divine. If Jesus Christ is a mere man, then this promise of a mansion in heaven is sheer nonsense. None but God could make and fulfill it; but Jesus Christ is God. This struck his mind with great force. I tried to fix his thoughts on the Deity of Christ and his office as the Saviour of sinners. I then prayed with him. During the day he could not have much time for reflection on account of company. After lying down at night, he and his afflicted wife being alone, whilst meditating on that sweet promise of Christ, "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God believe also in me," all at once he exclaimed, "Lovey, Lovey, my dear Saviour has come to me; I see him on the cross crucified for me." Here, like Dr. Luther, he had "found an open door into paradise;" for from this till he died he was perfectly happy.

I have been at many sick and dying beds, but never have I seen such a demonstration of the power of divine grace, and this is the sentiment of all who saw him. A great many persons hearing of his wonderful conversion went to see him; and many who before disbelieved in a change of heart are convinced of its reality and necessity. As long as he could speak he exhorted sinners to seek his Saviour. As soon as it was known that he was in want, everybody seemed ready to do all they could for him. He and his wife, who was sick also, received from our citizens every necessary attention. Before he died, he said he wished to be buried among his Salisbury *friends*. He died calmly, joyfully and triumphantly without a struggle or a rattle, Feb. 23d, at 10 o'clock, P. M.; and on the next day his remains, followed by a large concourse of citizens, was interred in the Lutheran cemetry, there to rest in their house of clay till the morning of the resurrection, when corruption shall put on an incorruption; and mortality shall be clad in immortality. L. C. GROSECLOSE.

In Greensboro, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZA HENNING, wife of Prof. Henning, of Salisbury, and daughter of Joseph Sears, of Greensborough. Mrs. H. had just given birth to a child, when, in quick succession, her spirit, and that of her infant boy, left their clay tenements, to appear in the presence of the God who gave them; and their bodies were, on Wednesday evening, deposited in the same coffin, there to remain in the silent grave, till the resurrection morn. Mrs. H. had lived for a number of years a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She was a graduate of Greensborough Female College, and her mind was highly cultivated. Her heart-stricken husband, and parents have strong evidence to feel assured that her soul rests in Jesus.—*Patriot.*

THE IMPORTED BLACK HAWK COLT RAVEN

TERMS: For the season.....$30 00
To insure a colt..... 50 00

All insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare is considered with foal. All mares put by the season to be paid by the season.—All casualties at the owner's risk. All mares parted with before foaling to be considered with foal.

RAVEN is a three year old Black Stallion, was got by Black Bird, he by the Vermont Black Hawk. Raven is 15¾ hands high, his color jet black, white hind feet, is of good blood and exceedingly well proportioned colt, perfectly sound, fine action, and for strength and beauty cannot be surpassed. His dam by Bullrush Morgan of Vermont, beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail 15¾ hands high.

RAVEN was raised by John McGee, of Canada; he has taken first Premiums at several Fairs, at which he was exhibited. His owner claims the name of "Raven" (see Wilkes' N. Y. Spirit of the Times, for December 3d, 1859.)

Black Hawk is widely known. In himself and his progeny, he has acquired a name from Canada to Texas. To give his biography is not the object of this article; but some general facts in regard to his origin and character will not be out of place in this connection. He was bred by the late Wingate Twombly of Greenland, N. H.; was by the horse known as "Sherman Morgan," his dam (owned by Mr. Twombly) was said to have been in part of English blood, and from New Brunswick. "Sherman Morgan" was by the first, or "Justin Morgan," so called. Black Hawk was for several years well known as a trotter. His full speed was never ascertained; but in several instances he trotted a mile in two minutes and forty-two seconds.—But he is most remarkable for a combination of speed with strength and power of endurance. At the Cambridge Course, in 1842, he won a match of $1000, by trotting five miles in sixteen minutes, and has performed other feats equally as extraordinary. He never was beaten.

His progeny partake of his properties in a high degree. No horse of which we have any account has left his impress more strikingly, and his future rank will be among those most distinguished for the improvement of their species. The reputation of Black Hawk's stock is such that they command a ready sale, and a large proportion of them bring very high prices. It would be desirable to know the whole amount of money which has been received for those of his progeny that have been sold, but this is impracticable. We have before us a list comprising a portion of those who have been bred and sold in the town of Bridport, Vermont, where he has been kept since 1844. From this it appears that 38 animals and an interest in the 39th, to the amount of one half have brought the sum of $22,737, or an average of $590 (and a fraction) each! Their ages ranged from six months to six years. Most of them were colts, (entire) but some were geldings and some fillys. This is wholly from actual sales in this town, and has no reference to stock on hand.—*It shows in a favorable light the estimation in* which the stock is held where it is best known.

RAVEN will stand for mares at Salisbury. Mares sent from a distance will be boarded at one of the best Livery Stables in the State, and receive the very best attention.

JNO. A. HOLT.
H. C. SIMONTON.

The prices that Black Hawk Colts command East and elsewhere are enormously high; the stock is held in high estimation and daily improving.

Salisbury, March 27, 1860. 40-6m

$100,000

SPEECH OF GOV. ELLIS,

Delivered before the Democratic State Convention, in Raleigh, March 9, 1860.

MR PRESIDENT, AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

Your committee has communicated to me the action of the Convention, and I am here to express to you my profound obligations for the high confidence you are pleased to repose in me. A nomination for the office of Governor of the State, by this intelligent body of gentlemen, is a compliment of which any man might justly feel proud; but when it is recollected that you are the representatives of a great political party—expressing their sentiments and speaking their wishes—your action excites in me emotions of gratitude and pleasure to which I can give no adequate expression.

The cordial approval of my administration of the affairs of the State, as expressed by this Convention and by my fellow-citizens in their primary meetings, is esteemed by me as the most valuable reward of office, and, as such, shall be gratefully cherished and remembered.

And, Mr. President, I will take this occasion to acquit myself of a debt of gratitude towards my fellow-citizens of all political parties in every part of the State, by thanking them most sincerely for the generous indulgence received at their hands while in the discharge of my official duties. It is true, my action has at times been misunderstood, and occasionally misrepresented, but of these things I make no complaint, well knowing that they are almost inseparable from that rigid scrutiny to which the conduct of all public servants is rightfully subjected at the bar of public opinion.

I accept, gentlemen, your nomination, and with it the responsibilities and burthens it imposes; and I shall undertake the duties of this position with a deep and solemn conviction that they were never more vitally responsible than in the present juncture of public affairs.

Sixteen years ago, in this Hall, I participated in the first political meeting of my life, and, like this, it was a Democratic Convention; but in every other respect how widely different the circumstances that now surround us! Then, we had two great national parties, each with an organization extending to every State in the Union; now, we have but one national party,—the other great political organization of the county being so exclusively sectional as not to be able to procure a single vote in one entire section of country embracing an area of 850 thousand square miles. Then, the subjects of controversy between the two parties were merely questions of domestic policy, important it is true, but not vital; now, questions affecting our liberties as a people, and, it may be, our existence as a nation, are under discussion.

Upon these questions the parties are arrayed, and the contest approaches. Upon the one side the Democratic party, buoyant with the recollection of many victories gained in the cause of the country; on the other Freesoilers, Black Republicans and Abolitionists, consolidated and combined. These, sir, are the two great contending political forces that divide the country. All others are mere political atoms, that cannot and will not be felt, except so far as they may affect the contest between the two main organizations.

Such, gentlemen, are the parties to the contest. The issue between them should be early understood, especially here at the South. I assert, and shall maintain it with the proofs, that this issue is, whether African slavery shall be abolished here in the States, where it now exists? Let us not be deceived upon this point. Men may talk about our rights in the territories, but depend upon it they are not the questions now in issue. The abolition of slavery here at home is the design of our opponents. This is the bond that cements all the anti-slavery elements in one solid column against us.

What says Wm. H. Seward, above all others, the true exponent of the sentiments of the abolition party:—"*The party of freedom seeks complete and universal emancipation.* * * * * *It* (slavery) *can be and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it.* * * * * *It requires only to follow this simple rule of action: To do everywhere and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can at any time, because at that precise time and on that particular occasion, we cannot do more.*" Everywhere, and upon all occasions, in power and out this man and his party seek, in his own langnage, "*complete and universal emancipation.*" Can proof be clearer or evidence more convincing?

Of the same tenor is the notorious Rochester speech of this man, delivered ten years after the sentiment quoted: "*It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation.*" Here, sir, is the bold announcement that a state of hostility exists between the North and the South, which shall not cease until the one party or the other be conquered, and trodden under the feet of the victor. It is a declaration of war against the South by this man and his partizans. Give them power and it will be used in the prosecution of that war. Your Army, Navy, and hundreds of millions of revenue annually, and as much more as they may choose to extort from the people, will all be directed against this devoted people.

But is it perfectly certain that Seward speaks the sentiments of his party? The proof upon this point, too, is perfectly clear and conclusive. In a book of infamous notoriety, which has received the full and complete approval of the Black Republican party and is now circulated by them as a campaign document, is this sentiment, among others equally treasonable: "*Our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven. We have determined to abolish slavery, and so help us God abolish it we will!*"

A Senator of the Empire State of the Union, under his own hand endorses this book, after a careful perusal; a Governor of the same State contributes $100 towards its circulation here among the best customers of his people. This shame, brought upon the Empire State by unworthy sons and faithless public officers, is destined, I trust, to be gloriously wiped out by the Democracy in the coming contest, when the land of Silas Wright will once more stand proudly forth among the States of the Union, without a spot or a stain upon her escutcheon.

Is further proof wanted of the designs of these men? Does the tragedy of Harpers Ferry teach us nothing? When traitors and assassins found men to lament their failure and mourn their discomfiture; when the graves of executed felons drew forth copious tears, as though one distinguished for patriotic service to the country had fallen!

But the apologists of this man Seward and his followers, boast that we have Constitutional guaranties that will protect our property, even though he or one of his associates be elected President and the Abolitionists placed in power. What, the Constitution stand in the way of the Abolitionists! What says this same man Mr. Seward on that point?—Hear his admonition to some of his more innocent followers, who really thought, in the simplicity of their hearts, that the Constitution of the United States did possess some binding force: "*Correct your own error that slavery has any Constitutional guaranty which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished.*"—Think you that the Constitution would bind the conscience of a man entertaining such sentiments? Does not all the world know, too, that one of the cardinal articles of the Abolition creed is, that there is a law higher than the Constitution, which claims their first allegiance? Have not more than a dozen States, where these now predominate, adopted laws nullifying an important clause of the Constitution, which claims their first allegiance? Can we hope that men will respect our rights of property, who incite, aid and abet the murderers of our citizens? Expect assassins to keep faith or traitors to observe oaths? Let us not be deceived, my fellow-citizens, in a matter so nearly affecting our personal security and most sacred rights.

But how, it is asked, will these men carry out their Abolition designs if placed in power? Let their own great leader answer: "*By doing everywhere, and on every occasion, what we can.*" Fraud and force would be their favorite means. Secret encouragement and open aid to assassins like John Brown, with an assurance of protection in case of failure,—just such a protection, except on a larger scale, as the black Republican Governor of Iowa gave to one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. What has been done may be done again. Money and arms have already been plentifully contributed, as we know to this purpose. Men in high places aided the treasonable enterprises of John Brown. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, admits—not, however, until the fact was proved by other testimony—that he knew that John Brown entertained lawless and treasonable designs against the Southern States, and though disapproving, yet he concealed it from the country. This, gentlemen, is the case of a man who comes to you and tells you he intends to murder your neighbor at the hour of midnight, when asleep in his bed, and to despoil him of his property. Could you justify yourselves before your own consciences and your God by simply telling the assassin it is wrong, and failing to warn your neighbor of the impending danger? How much more innocent is the conduct of such a man than that of the murderer himself? Yet such is the conduct of Senator Wilson.

Senator Seward was an accessory before the fact to the transaction, and as such, could be convicted, upon the testimony of his accomplice, before any fair-minded and honest jury in Christendom. Just such testimony has sent many a man to the gallows here in North Carolina.—Forbes acquainted him with the "whole matter in all its bearings," as he says; but he concealed it. A Senator of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution of his country, harbors in the secret recesses of his bosom, a plot of treason against that country and of murder against its citizens! Yet, this is the man whom the Black Republicans would make President. With his hands reeking in the blood of murdered citizens, and the dark stains of perjury thick upon him, they would place him in the Chair of Washington, and clothe him with the mantle of the immortal Father of his Country.

This shame, my fellow-citizens, must never come upon the country. No, never, never. This bold, bad man, with his partizans, must be beaten down and crushed out, and the Democratic party can and must do it. Keeping our eyes steadily fixed upon the true issue involved—whether slavery is to be abolished here in the South,—and animated by a full sense of the danger that threatens the country, we will go forth into the battle under the flag of the Constitution and the Union—a flag that has never yet sustained dishonor or defeat at the hands of any foe, and depend upon it our victory will be as complete and as brilliant as our cause is just and righteous.

But in this vital struggle, we, strangely enough, meet with obstacles here at home. Our opponents here affect to doubt the soundness of Northern Democracy, our allies on the slavery question. I should be most reluctant to believe this charge to be true; for then, indeed, would the last hope of this country have deserted her. No, sir, it is not true. If there are any men who deserve praise above others for remaining faithful to the Constitution of the country, they are the noble Democracy of the Northern States. With no pecuniary interest involved.—with no rights of property at stake—without even the greetings of popular applause to reward them,—surrounded by adversaries on all sides, they manfully maintain the unequal contest; against detraction and abuse—against fanaticism in all its fierce and fearless forms, they bravely fight the battle of the Constitution and the Union. We, the Democrats of North Carolina, greet them this day, before the world, as worthy allies in a great cause.

Allow me, Mr. President, to call your attention to a practical illustration of the difference between a Northern Democrat and a black Republican. Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania, surrendered one of the Harper's Ferry traitors, promptly, upon the demand of the Governor of Virginia. He is a Democrat. Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, refused to surrender, upon demand, one of the same conspirators, but gave him shelter and protection. He is a black Republican. The one obeyed his oath of office as an honest man, the other perjured himself before his country and his God. This, then, is the wide difference between a Northern Democrat and an abolitionist. And he who professes not to see it, in the face of evidence so plain, should not complain, if he himself incurs the suspicion of an obtuseness of vision upon this slavery question.

Another prediction of our opponents here is, that we will differ and divide in the Charleston Convention, and thus be shorn of our power to defeat the abolitionists: the last thing in the world we intend to do. Differ, we often do, but divide never. The word divide is not to be found in all the great dictionary of the Democratic language. It only occurs here and there in some fugitive productions that have no rank among the standard works of our political literature. Our opponents seem utterly unable to comprehend the nature of our political organization; we are a party based upon principle, and have no power to divide.

And, gentlemen of the Opposition, let me say to you here, now, that those of you who build your hopes of preferent upon expected divisions in the Democratic party, have a long and lonely road to travel before reaching your destination.

Why divide? Oh! it is said we differ about certain questions out in the territories. True it is we differ as to the proper construction of a law of Congress. And we have agreed in that law itself to submit that question of difference to the determination of the Supreme Court; a tribunal erected by the Constitution expressly to perform such duties. No true Democrat fears to submit any mere legal question, as this is, to the decision of the Supreme Court, and no true Democrat can refuse to enforce its decisions when made; and that, too, with all the powers of the government, whenever their exercise may become necessary to this end. He who would resist or evade such decisions is not only a bad Democrat, but a dangerous citizen. No, gentlmen, there will be no division at Charleston.

The peace of the country requires the Black Republican party to be overthrown, and there is no political organization that can do it but the Democratic party. The country, then, demands the united services of all Democrats, and depend upon it, as ever heretofore it will have them. Wherever, throughout our broad domain, waves the flag of the Republic, there will be seen Democrats shoulder to shoulder, resisting in solid column the reckless assailants who would tear down and desecrate this emblem of our national liberties.

Yet, in view of the plain facts of our situation, an effort is being made to organize another political power, which effort, it must be confessed, borders rather on the ludicrous, considering the very serious nature of the subject. A few respectable gentlemen, who in times past, held high offices in the Government; politicians of a former generation, nearly all of whom long years since having selected an involuntary retirement into the "bosoms of their families," where only, it is said, true contentment is to be found, assemble in the City of Washington, and gravely undertake to set up and knock down political organizations just as boys toss about their jack straws.

It may be that these gentlemen were not animated by a desire for office, yet, when we look at their acts, we can scarcely resist the suspicion that they at least still have pleasant recollections of the times when the robes of high office encircled them. Doubtless when assembled in conclave in the Federal City—the theatre of their former grandeur—and looking each other in the face, they thought of the past and all its glories,—the halcyon days that were no more, and indulged in the reveries of the poet:

> "Sweet memory, wafted by thy gentle gale,
> Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail
> To view the fairy haunts of long lost hours,
> Blest with far greener shades, far fresher flowers."

But, it is said, actions speak louder than words;—let them speak in this case, These venerable gentlemen and ancient politicians, in a lengthy address of much sound and little substance, bearing the charmed date of the 22d February—of course they meant no appeal to popular prejudices—seriously propose to their followers throughout the country to send up to their national Convention two nominees for the Presidency from each State. Great Heavens! a party with sixty-six candidates for the Presidency! and that, too, a young party! aye, a small select party!—and yet these are the men who modestly charge the Democrats with a love of office! Now, gentlemen, mark the sequence of events! No sooner had this association adjourned than its members fly off into the States with the lightning speed of the railway and bravely commence the work of what?—of nominating each other for the Presidency! Already they have conferred this honor upon numbers of their body, and the others are doubtless anxiously awaiting their turn. It seems to be a sort of Mutual Admiration Society, entertaining rather a better opinion of themselves than of other men. They say that they are anxious to save the country,—aye, so exceedingly anxious that they are unwilling to trust any one else to be its savior, except one of their own number; upon the principle, I suppose, that when a man wants a thing well done he must do it himself.

It is a sort of political lottery that has no parallel in all the bogus lotteries that infest the land. Even the great gift lottery itself, of which we have heard so much, pales before the brilliancy of this new scheme. I should be glad to find the mathematician, so proficient in his science as to calculate the chances of one of these State nominees for the Presidency. In the first place, the "Wheel of Fortune" that turns out the nominee contains sixty-five blanks and one prize. Sixty-five chances against one for the nomination. And then the "Wheel of Fortune" that turns out the President contains, as nearly as I can estimate in figures, about sixty-five millions of blanks and no prize at all. This, sir, is the grand Presidential juggle of the "United, Consolidated, Constitutional, National, Union party!" It presents one merit, at least, the tickets are cheap:—the State nominations cost but little. Call you this a party that is to meet and overwhelm the hosts of black Republicanism?—this little junta of antiquated politicians. No, sir, it is not a party, not even the fraction of a party; it is a joint stock company of President seekers, nothing more, nothing less. This very proposition is an insult to the American people. They propose to re-enact the miserable farce of 1856, when Mr. Fillmore was run as a third man, and got just one small State in the Union, and that by browbeating and skull-breaking, and he the strongest man among them.

But suppose they got one State out of the thirty-three, an event scarcely within the range of possibility,—does not every one know it will be taking just that much from the strength of the opponents of the abolitionists? This is a party that can certainly do no good, and may do some harm. The people of this country should be aware of a party that possesses only the power of doing harm.

In conjunction and in unison with the operations of the Joint Stock Company at Washington, were the transactions of the late Opposition Covention in this State. The *Opposition* Convention it is called, and surely it richly merits the name. It presents a collection of opposites, contrarities, antagonisms and contradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in all the uncertain annals of politics and politicians. They resolve in favor of a system of *ad valorem* taxation, and select a gentleman to advocate the measure before the people, who, but a few months since, in his solemn and sworn capacity as a legislator, recorded the convictions of his judgment against it. They propose a Convention to alter the organic law, and nominate a candidate to go before the people and say that it is RIGHT, who, but a few short months since, said under oath, that it is *wrong*. They place Mr. Pool, of 1860, in direct opposition and hostility to Mr. Pool, of 1859. They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvement, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, select a gentleman to advocate them before the people, whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures,—a gentleman who has voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any Railroad that ever has been built in North-Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built.

Conduct so extraordinary as this, may seem inexplicable at the first glance; but it has its explanation, and I feel bound, in justice to my Opposition friends, who are now absent, to give it. You will recollect that they passed a similar resolution in 1854, in favor of Railroads, and the distinguished General who led their forces in that contest, promised the people beyond the Blue Ridge that he would "*bore a hole,*" through that mountain, should it cost "*ten millions of dollars.*" Now, it so happened, "in the fullness of time," that that redoubtable General was placed in a situation to "bore" that long-promised "hole." The augur was placed in his hands, and he was requested to "bore," according to contract, but bore he would not—no, not one inch. From that day to this, those shrewd mountaineers have somewhat distrusted platforms and politicians upon this subject. And now, in order to reassure them, to satisfy them fully and entirely that they are in earnest, and mean to carry out, without fail and without doubt, their promises to construct Railroads, our opponents have selected a gentleman to execute these works whose whole life has been at war with them, and whose whole political course has been one of unmitigated and unbending opposition to them. But, despair not, ye long suffering men beyond the mountains!—This paradox is explained upon the principle that the Opposition party of North-Carolina, like dreams, "go by contraries."

In the fourth resolution of the series adopted by this Convention, they magnanimously admit that the adopted citizen is entitled to protection like the native; and they take the poor foreigner into their especial care and keeping, and, strangely enough, select as his guardian and protector a third degree Know Nothing. Verily, gentlemen, this is, as the lawyers would say, "*quasi agnum committere lupo, ad devorandum.*"

Really, Mr. President, the Opposition seem to be more opposed to the political acts of their own candidate than to those of the Democrats. It is certain that upon two of the four planks in their platform referred to, the Democrats have always stood; and it is equally certain, that upon neither one of them has their own candidate ever stood. No, not for one solitary moment of his whole life up to the time of the meeting of their convention.

Again: in their most important resolution our opponents term themselves, with a self-satisfied air of superior excellence, the "*Conservative*" party; and in the self same moment lay hands upon the very pillars of our Constitution, and would shake that venerated fabric to its basis,—They charge the Democrats with having, to use their own language, "*annulled long established compromises between the conflicting interests of different sections, broken down the great landmarks of policy erected by our fathers,*" &c. And, in the face of this broad charge, without a blush and without shame, they themselves propose to 'annul' a most solemn compromise here at home, and to 'break down' the "landmarks of policy erected by *our* fathers," "to reconcile conflicting interests of different sections," and to bring peace and contentment to our people. They propose to abrogate a solemn covenant between the East and the West made and entered into by the most illustrious names that adorn our history on the part and in behalf of the whole people of North Carolina, and ratified and confirmed by that people. To this covenant Macon, Gaston, Toomer, Fisher, Owen, Spaight, Wilson, and Meares. among the dead, and Branch, Morehead, Swain, Rayner, Barringer, Edwards, Outlaw, Biggs, Gaither, Graves and others, of the living, were the high contracting parties.

The author and advocate of this proposition to violate a solemn covenant, (Mr. Badger) says:—"I would have opposed it before the compromise of the amended Constitution of 1835 had been violated by the Democratic party, in passing the bill for free suffrage in the Senate of the State. We were all bound by that compromise; but when violated on the one part it became invalid on the other," &c. So, the gentleman seems to have thought his position required an explanation. Most certainly it did, and I am nothing loath to say, a much better one than he has given. Without admitting his facts, the conclusion to which he arrived is neither good law nor sound morals.—The violation of one stipulation in a covenant is not an abrogation of all others. If a man bind himself in a bond to perform a certain labor, and to pay, also, a sum of money, his failure to perform the labor is no release of his obligation to pay the money. If the free suffrage Act was a wrong, which I do not admit, it is no justification for the perpetration of another wrong. Sir, from the day that the Creator himself made a covenant with Moses and Israel, in the wilderness of Sinai, covenants have been most sacredly revered by all Christian people; and surely none can be of a more solemn character, and more binding force, than one made among the members of a great political community, to prevent internal discord and to secure domestic peace.

I view this compromise in our Constitution from a stand point higher than any mere party ground. The owners of slave property have the same right to claim that it be observed as to ask that those in the Constitution of the United States in their favor, be not broken. The same reasoning sustains both. If the one falls, upon what ground shall we uphold the other? By my voice, at least, it shall not fall. Come what will, I shall stand by it; and if, as predicted by my opponents, I go down in the contest, I will, at all events, have the consolation of knowing that I fall in the defence of the Constitution of my country,—that Temple of Liberty under whose protecting arches three generations of contented and happy men have lived, and prospered, and enjoyed a civil liberty without a parallel in the annals of free peoples. A more honorable political grave I could not expect, and do not desire.

But, sir, let me return to the contradictions of our opponents, as the catalogue is not yet exhausted.—They highly commend, and justly too, their members in Congress for voting for a Democrat to beat a black Republican, yet they refuse to do the same thing themselves, out of Congress. They say to their members, you did right to vote for a Democrat to defeat an Abolitionist; it was a noble, self sacrificing act, an offering of patriotism on the altar of our country, induced by a love of the Constitution and the Union, but for the life of us we can't do the same thing ourselves. We can't march up to that point of patriotic sacrifice for the country, although we do "march to the music of the Union."

The proposition is a plain one, and admits of no alternative. If it was important to defeat a black Republican Speaker, it is still more important to defeat a black Republican President. If the Opposition members of Congress did right, then the Opposition members of this Convention did wrong—a conclusion from which there is no escape. I am reminded, Mr. President, by this resolution of thanks, that our Opposition Convention adjourned without finishing up their business. Yes, sir, carefully as was their platform gotten up, and lengthy as is their series of resolves, there occurs in their proceedings an important omission to which I will advert. After adopting the resolution of thanks to their members of Congress, it certainly became their duty and hence a part of their business to pass also a resolution of thanks to the Hon. John Kerr, Daniel M. Barringer, James W. Osborne and a host of other good and true Whigs, who from a sense of public duty voted for Mr. Buchanan to defeat a black Republican for President.—This, sir, is a part of the unfinished business of the Grand Council which ought certainly to be performed, and that speedily by the Subordinate Lodges throughout the State.

Perhaps, Mr. President, the most melancholy spectacle, in all the proceeding of our opponents, is that exhibited in the persons of two grave and venerable Ex-Senators coming forward to illustrate the consistency of long lives spent in the advocacy of specific taxes, and those, too, of a protective character, by speaking for and voting for a rigid, unbending and uniform rule of *ad valorems*—a tax upon all things of one uniform per centage on the value. Of course they were animated by no desire for office,—no not they, the Democrats only are the office seekers,—they were impelled to this step, doubtless, merely by a desire to unburthen the conscience of the conviction of a great political error, and to set right the younger generation of men, whom, all their life long, they had led wrong; a sort of death bed repentance, as it were

One of these gentlemen, formerly an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice Presidency and now seeking the honors of martyrdom in the Presidential field, is himself the father of that principle of discriminating against luxuries in favor of articles of necessity that pervades our entire revenue system. This offspring was born of his message of 1846, in which he asked the Legislature to augment the revenue, by taxing "pleasure carriages, gold watches," and "other articles of *luxury.*" Now he comes forward to destroy this work of his own creation.

He says now, that the land of the hard working man, upon which he makes a subsistence for his family, the growing citizens of the State, should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate that decorates the abodes of the luxurious; that the plough horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread "in the sweat of his face," shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon; the billiard table and the threshing machine; the pack of gambler's cards and the family bible; the spirits that make drunk the inebriate and the medicine administered to the sick, shall be taxed alike under one equal horizontal and unbending rule of *ad valorem*. Sir, he stands not only in opposition to his own former actions, but in opposition to the lessons taught mankind by all nations in the past history of the world. For this assertion I plant myself upon the undoubted truths of all history. There never was, never will be, and never can be, a people governed by such a system of taxation as these two distinguished ex Senators now propose for us here in North Carolina. This, sir, is the fruit of a most sudden conversion from extreme error in the opposite direction, not an unfrequent result attending over-sudden conversions in one's political or religious faith. It is an awkward attempt at imitating the *ad valorem* taxation as advocated by the Democratic party.

The Tariff Act of 1846, will show the striking difference between Democratic and Opposition *ad valorem* taxation. That act classifies all imports, taxing each class *ad valorem*, but discriminating as between the classes, and contains a free list upon which there is no tax. For instance, brandies, spirits, &c., in class No. 1, are taxed one hundred per cent. on their value, while plaster of paris and other fertilizers, &c., in class 8, are taxed but five per cent. on the value; and tea and coffee, &c., in class No. 9, are not taxed at all. Such is the nature of a Democratic *ad valorem* tax, adjusted with a due regard to the varied interests of the people. But our opponents in their sudden conversion to the *ad valorem* principle, rush into extremes and would send the tax-gatherer into every house with inquisitorial powers, exacting with a relentless hand, a tax upon every species of property great and small; every thing that we eat, drink and wear, from the time we come into the world until we go out of it, from the cradle to the grave,—making no discrimination between necessaries and luxuries—those things that are essential to the support of life and such as lead to vice and idleness.

Such, sir, is this *ad valorem* platform of our opponents, erected by Senatorial wisdom, and upon which they have planted themselves in fancied security. But they will desert it. Before the summer's sun stands erect in the heavens every mother's son of them will scamper from it as rats flee a burning barn.

But, gentlemen, the crowing contradiction exhibited by this Convention, is yet to be named. Though nine tenths, at least, of its members were Americans, they nominate as their first choice for the Presidency a gentleman who always carefully disavowed any connection with the Order. His public communications of a year or two past, invariably contained an unostentatious little expression, somewhat parenthetically thrown in, as if merely to adorn a sentence—"Though not a member of the Order." Modest as this expression appeared at the time, it was big with meaning, and like seed sown upon good ground was expected some day to "bring forth fruit." To the Americans it said, "you go forward and if you get your fingers burnt in this political experiment, then, I am not a member of the Order; but, if you succeed, I am with you because of the old Whig bond of sympathy between us." And to the leaders of the American party it said, "heads I win, tails you lose," and so indeed, it has come to pass. Where were these leaders when this nomination was made? And above all, he the most gallant and the most eloquent, whose clarion voice led their columns to the charge, rallied them in the repulse, and when defeat came cheered their drooping spirits in their disastrous retreat, and when exposed to the cold and pitiless storms of adversity—and cold and pitiless they were indeed—still manfully proclaimed to the world, "I am a member of the Order." All superseded for one who always said, and now, doubtless greatly rejoices, that he never was a member of the Order. Alas, gentlemen, what a sad forgetfulness of their own great watchword, "put none but Americans on guard to night!"

Such, sir, are some of the inconsistences and contradictions of the late Opposition Convention. But in one particular they were consistent with all their former conduct; and as consistency is said to be a jewel, it is but right and proper that this their jewel should be allowed to shine forth in its own resplendent brilliancy—a sort of lone star in their political firmament.—In their proceedings and speeches they appropriate the choicest epithets of abuse that our language affords to the Democratic party; but not one harsh saying have they for the black Republicans. They charge the Democrats with the most heinous crimes and misdemeanors, yet not even a "soft impeachment" of the Abolitionists is to be heard from them; and in this, sir, at least, they are consistent with themselves.

Among their charges against the Democrats, is one of grave import. They charge that we have caused the present agitation throughout the country, and brought discord among a quiet and contented people, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. When the orators of the Convention hurled this blow at the Democracy, there was a gentleman of their own number, who, doubtless, with no little trepidation dodged, lest it might fall upon his own head. A very prominent ex-Senator among them, spoke for and voted for the repeal of this lamented Missouri line. A fact beyond all controversy, however illy it may comport with that other fact that the same gentleman penned that charge in their bill of indictment, that the Democrats had "*annulled long established compromises between conflicting interests,*" &c.

Sir, there is a plain fact to which the attention of the country should be called. Our opponents say, the Democratic party must be put down. So says Wm. H. Seward. In his Rochester speech, he says: "*The Democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the government.—The reason is, that the Democratic party is inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholders.*"

It matters nothing as to the motives of men who are working to accomplish the same end. And if this end be accomplished, if the Democratic party does go down, does not the whole world know that upon its ruins will be established the abolition party?

Such, Mr. President, is this party of opposites. But, their opposition will prove unavailing. The minds of the people cannot be diverted from the true issue before the country. The safety of our property, and the repose of the republic, depend upon the result. Greater incentives to united and harmonious action could not be presented to the minds of freemen. They will produce their results. They will arouse that love of country inherent in the American heart, and which is never found wanting when that country is endangered.—Personal rivalries and party differences will alike disappear, as the fight thickens and the danger approaches. The acts of the politician will then lose their charm, and the people—Opposition and Democratic—will stand together in serried ranks under the banner of the Constitution and the Union. Be of good cheer, my fellow-citizens, the battle is for the country and not for party; and as the object for which we fight is great, our victory will be glorious.

[*Extract from the Debates of the Convention of 1835.—Page 82.*]

"Mr. Swain thought the views of the gentleman from Burke entirely erroneous; he knew they were not the views of the Western members of the Legislature, who last winter effected a compromise of the Convention. One leading principle was to provide against unequal taxation. What he understood by equalizing the tax between black and white polls was not to disturb the periods as now fixed, between which the poll shall be subject to taxation; but to say that if a white poll (male between 21 and 45) pays 20 cents tax, a black poll (male or female between 12 and 50) shall pay no more nor less than that sum. As representation in the Senate is to be based upon taxation, the West would diminish her representation in that body by making the tax larger on the black than the white poll—and the representation from the East would be increased in the same ratio, their slave population being proportionally greater.

After some further remarks Mr. Gaither withdrew his amendment, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

A PLEA FOR WOMEN.

BY MARGARET RAVENHILL.

It is a common sneer among most men, that there is a spirit of antagonism going on among women. There is but too much of it; yet it is an opinion born and fostered by words of fiction. Woman in trouble and sorrow ever flies to her own sex for sympathy and help. Where suffering called, when was she ever found waiting? and in affliction how sweet and consoling is the sympathy of a true woman! A word of kindness or consolation from her is worth more than all man can do. Instances of true friendship in woman for her sex, they say, are rare; that there are but few Ruths who say, "Where thou goest I will go, and where thou diest, there would I be buried;" that women can see no beauty or worth in each other. Then, if this be true, I am not a woman, for if there be a thing of beauty that I love to look upon, it is a woman; and when to the outward adorning is added an inward glory, that writes itself upon the face, then does my spirit render her purer homage, than man in his more selfish love can give. There is a freemasonry, a secret sympathy between women, that makes itself felt without the aid of introduction. You may call it instinct if you will, but it is one that is seldom at fault. All the women I have ever admired, or called friends, have spoken to my heart through this invisible sympathy before I have really known them; and my after judgment has always sanctioned the first impression of my heart. There is much talk about woman's condition; fine speeches made, and fine books written from comfortable firesides and easy-chairs, by those who never go out into the world's by-ways, lanes, and corners to look up the down-trodden and desolate; there are poor laws for those who are hungry, and poor-houses for the shelterless; but for intellectual poverty there is no provision. The poor woman who has been reared in refinement and plenty, and on whom the shadow of poverty has fallen, must go down and herd with ignorance, and sometimes vice. With refined and delicate habits, which are to her as necessary as the air she breathes, she must find a home with vulgarity and coarseness. Such a fate is to me the most terrible. Refined poverty, with bare floors and scanty food, will not terrify the brave woman if she may have the companionship and sympathy of those whose habits and characters are in unison with her own. But poverty spares not genius or worth; its dark shadows fall alike on all, and benea'h its chilling influence hope and courage often die. Then is the time, oh woman! to exert your blessed influence by helping each other. Turn not away from the sister who has received the baptism of sorrow, for she has then a greater claim on you. Show yourselves superior to custom, and recognize merit, no matter how humble its garb may be.

There is now a true and earnest effort making in woman's behalf. Men of ability and character have taken hold of the matter in true earnest. When such men take hold of our cause, then it looks something like action, and not words. But they, with all their eloquence and ability can do but little, unless they find those whom they would serve ready to second and cooperate with them. Ye women who think and feel, do not sit down idly, when there is so much to do. Take your part in the work, and claim the laborer's reward! Do not let it be an unthankful and useless effort on the part of these gifted men. God helps those alone who help themselves.—Look into the subject with a sincere desire to arrive at the truth; and you, on whom fortune has showered her richest gifts, whose lot has been cast in the green and shady places of life—the shadow may not have fallen upon you—but your sister sits in it, and it is your privilege to lead her into the light.

The smiles of fortune are as evanescent as the hues of the rainbow—to-day basking in her genial glow—to-morrow the light vanishes, and a cold and heartless world turns perhaps a deaf ear to your needs.—Then, while you may exert your influence for others, and the bread cast upon the waters may return to you—when all seems dark and hopeless—do not think your single efforts can do nothing. Try and see what one woman, with earnest, honest purpose, can do for the bettering of her sex; at least give your voice and influence, if you will not give your efforts. Never remain silent when your voice can dispel any error. The poorest and most obscure of God's creatures exercises an influence of some kind, for good or evil. It is a reflection that should make all earnest in the work of life. Woman whenever an opportunity has occurred to use to advantage the genius with which God has gifted her, has shone as bright a star in the firmament of intellectuality, as any orb of the opposite gender. Let her efforts but meet with the same encouragement as man's—hold up to her the same inducements—and see if she lag in the race. At any rate allow her to start beside you, and if she fail, why then it will be a fine opportunity to bring in once more, and to some purpose, the time-worn sayings and sneers of feebleness and want of intellect, and secure to yourselves for all time the glorious privileges of knowledge and power, without fear of what you are pleased to term encroachments on the part of the weaker sex.

There are many women whose fate it is to walk through life alone, and who know no home but a purchased one, and no ties beyond those of accidental friendship and acquaintance; and with hearts rich in all that elevates humanity, they are mentally starving. For them the domestic hearth is a beautiful dream, and yet they are fitted by nature to fill a place in the foremost ranks of the practical workes of life. They are thrust back, and told to take up more feminine employments and ideas, and find in their homes that excitement that their active nature craves.

Homes! How the word rings through the desolate chamber of their hearts! It is worse than mockery to women who have no homes, women, too, who in strength and power, are fitted to toil side by side with the bravest. Aye, fitter than the weakling who, swayed by every adverse fate—bending under every breath of misfortune—turns to the stronger nature, striving to gain a place beside him, and, says: "Stand back, your frame is not so strong as mine—your muscles are less vigorous." He does not stop to measure mental strength. It is not among the really learned and intellectual of men that you find the advocates for the doctrines of women's febleness; but among those who, with the form of man, have less than the weakest woman's mind. As emptiest things generally make the most sound, so do their clamors deaden the modest voices of true merit. It is ignorance even that would fetter progress and woman can better, far better, contend with life's storm alone than when fettered to such supercilious imbecility. The mothers of the revolution—for we hear a deal said about the fathers of this gigantic battling, while the mothers who gave it grace and beauty are almost ignored, and yet their counsels were not despised by the hard, stern, practical minds of that day—look at the noble deeds of daring done by them! How often they had to defend their homes from the rude attack; and how often their tact and policy has put to shame the diplomacy of the sterner sex.

Think of these facts, gentlemen, next fourth of July, when you are burning gunpowder in furious patriotism, and marching in solemn procession the few remaining veterans of the good old times, and look up the veterans of the other sex, nor let them feel they are forgotten. I could name to you several, now living in Washington and its vicinity, whose efforts on behalf of their beloved country would stand side by side with the deeds of your fathers.

THE CLOCK OF STRASBURG.—The clock in the tower of the Cathedral of Strasburg is not only a monster in size, but is the most wonderful piece of mecanism in the world. It is one hundred feet high, thirty wide, and fifteen deep. About twenty feet from the bottom is the dial, on each side of which is a cherub, holding a small mallet in his hand, while over the dial is a small bell; the cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and that on the right the second quarter. Fifty feet above the dial is a colossal figure of Time, with a bell in his left hand and a scythe in his right.—A figure of a young man in front strikes the third quarter on the bell in Time's left hand, and then turns and glides with a slow step around behind Time, when out comes the old man with a mallet, and places himself directly in front of the great Reaper. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man deliberately strikes, with much power, twelve times on the bell. He then glides slowly behind Time, and the young man again comes out and takes his position ready to do his duty when called upon by the machinery.

As soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is set in motion, some twenty feet higher still, where there is a high cross with the image of Christ upon it. The instant twelve is struck, a figure of one of the Apostles walkes out from behind, comes in frout, turns facing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his place. This is repeated, until twelve figures, representing the twelve Apostles, as large as life, walk out, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous game cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth his neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some distance, and with life-like naturalness. Then all is still as death.

A MODEL OBITUARY.

The Aurora *Commercial* publishes the following obituary:

Mister Editur:—Jem bangs, we are sorry to stait, has deseized. He departed this Life last mundy. Jem wos generally considdered a gud feller. He dide at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without ary struggle; and such is Life. Tu Dawe are as pepper grass—mity smart—tu Morrer we are kut down like a cowcumber of the grownd. Jem kept nice store, which his wife now waits on. His vurchews was numerous to behold. Menny is the thing we bot at his groweeroy, and we are happy to stait to the admirun wurld, that he nevur cheeted, speshully in the wate of markrel which wos nise and smelt sweet, and his survivun wife is the same wa. We nevur new him to put sand in his shugar, tho he had a big sand bar in front of his hous; nur water in his Lickers, tho the Ohio River run past his dore. Piece to his remanes:

POETRY.

he di-ed in his bed,
a great big buk he red,
a prey-er he lowdly sed,
then turned over on2 his bed,
and dur ned if he did'nt die---dead!

He leves a wife, 8 children, a cow, 4 horses, a groweeroy stoar and uther quodrepeds to morn his loss—but in the spa len did langwidge ov the poit, his loss is there eternal gane.

[PRYVET—Mr. Nellson an pum]: If you will stomp the abuv on2 yure valerable colyums, I will be oblegated; send me a copy as I doant take yure payper oanly after mi nex dear naybor has threw with hisn.—

Yores, ALLUC COLLY.]

[NOT A BEAN—Ef yew stomp the abuv on2 yore entertainment jurnel, which is at yore optshun, send a copy to J bangs remained widder, as she only gits mi nabors payper to reed wen Ime dun with it.—Yores til deth du us part.]

Traveling is very much like eating crabs. You have much shells many claws, and little meat But to read of travels is to have your crabs served up to you, without the trouble of opening or extracting.

A robust countrymae, meeting a physician, ran to hide himself behind a wall. Being asked the cause, he replied: It is so long since I have been sick that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

Woman has many advantages over man; one of them is that his will has no operation till he is dead, whereas her's generally takes effect in her life-time.

"Is it not curious," said an old gentleman, a few days since, to his friend, "a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside?"

There is a young lady up town who says, that if a cart-wheel has nine fellows, it is a pity if a woman can't have one. Sensible, girl, that.

It is our duty not only to scatter benefits, but even to strew flowers for the sake of our fellowtravelers in the pathways of this wretched world.

Mrs. Partington makes Shakspeare say—"Sweet are the use of advertisements." It's so, if he did'nt say it.

If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause.

A correspondent commences a letter thus: "I write from a cockloft of the Amherst House, in a room about twice as large as a Saratoga trunk."

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.

HENDERSON & ENNISS, OPPOsite the Mansion Hotel, offer a very large and varied assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Oils, &c.—Pure Sperm, Whale, Lamp, and Machinery; Tanner's Oil, from 60 cts to $1 per gallon; Linseed Oil, at manufacturer's prices; Sweet Oil, from $1.45 to $1.75 per gallon; Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, and Kerosine Oil, by the gallon or Barrel, very low down for cash.

Varnishes—Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Damar, and Grecian.

Paints, &c.—Pure White Lead in Oil, by the pound or ton, from 8 cts to 10 cts; Snow Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, Burnt and Raw Amber, &c.

A large assortment of PAINT BRUSHES; PUTTY ready for use in bladders and cans; French, English and German PERFUMERY; Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments; Wood's Hair Restorative by the bottle, dozen, gross;
Fresh Congress Water by the bottle or case; Snuff, different kinds, by the jar, bladder or barrel;
Cigars by the thousand;
Tobacco by the plug, pound or box.

☞ Prescriptions put up neatly, carefully, and with dispatch.

☞ List of prices, when desired, sent by mail.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

HENDERSON & ENNISS.
New Brick Building, opposite Mansion Hotel
Sept. 13, 1859. 12-tf.

GRASS SEEDS!

GRASS SEEDS.

NEW CROP AND VERY CHOICE FROM Landreth.
Red Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Herds, "
Timothy "
White Clover,
For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
January 12, 1860. tf-29.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Garden Seeds, of all kinds and varieties from Landreth. If you want to be supplied call at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
January 12, 1860. 29-tf.

WANTED.

25 BUSHELS ONION SETTS ALL PERsons having any will please bring them to HENDERSON & ENNISS' Druggists.

GENUINE TOBACCO SEED.

Just received a lot of choice Virginia Tobacco Seed
For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

100 GALLS. EXTRA FINE OLIVE OIL, just received.
100 Galls. Extra Fine Olive Oil, which we will sell to cash buyers at the low price of $1.50 per gallon. For sale at
HENDERSON & ENNISS'
Drug Store, opposite the Mansion Hotel.
Nov 1 13-tf

LEAD AND ZINC BY THE TON AND OILS BY The Barrel.

10 TONS WHITE LEAD AND ZINC
40 bbls Tanner's Oil, all grades
20 bbls Linseed Oil
10 " Machinery Oil
All of which we offer on terms to suit purchasers. Call and see, at
Sept 27 HENDERSON ENNISS'.

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART ARE PREPARED TO furnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. They always keep on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black, Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To our already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, we have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, manufactured to order, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.
Orders for anything in their line solicited.—Call and get a catalogue of their Books.
January 24, 1860. 31-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR works for sale at Burke & Steward's Book Store, Salisbury.
Wit and Humor in Paragraphs, $1.00
Foot Falls on the Boundary of Another World, $125.
Adam Bede $1.00
Compensation, or Always a Future, $1.00.
The Rivals, or the Times of Burr and Hamilton, $1.00
Niccoli Dei Lapi, or the Last Days of the Florentine Republic. A very readable book, $1.50.
J. Partin's Life of Jackson.
Jan. 30. 32 tf

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, lying five miles north of Salisbury. It is situated on the

NEW MOCKSVILLE ROAD,

and watered by Deal's Creek and its tributaries. The tract contains 125 acres, 25 of which are as good

BOTTOM LAND

as can be found in Rowan County.
I will also sell the tract upon which the Mills are now situated, containing 30 acres. The two tracts will be sold separately or together, to suit the purchaser.
The price is low down and the terms will be made easy.
For further particulars, address
JNO. BEARD.
Salisbury, N. C., August 2d, 1859. 6-tf

NOTICE TO ALL.

I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE.
M. HOFFLIN.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 36-tf

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE FANCY GOODS LINE, OR ANY kind of Confectionary, come to NEWSON, and he can supply your wants.
Oct 4 15-tf

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

BEARD & BROTHER

TAKE pleasure in notifying their friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the **Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store**, they have just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which they offer remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**
They have constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which they are determined to sell at very short profits. In their selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

They will always hold themselves ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds, and, as they intend to trade with as much [illegible] as the markets will permit, they respectfully invite all to give them a call.
J. B. & L. H. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins**, for sale by
ma 11 BEARD & BROTHER

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by BEARD & BROTHER.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for **Green and Dry Hides** Apply to
ma 11 BEARD & BROTHER.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

INCLUDING SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Choice Dried Beef, Choice Dairy Cheese, &c., &c.
Sept 20 SPRAGUE BROS.

NORTH CAROLINA
FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS!

BRECKS & RAEDER, SUCCESSORS TO N. Boyden & Son, will continue to manufacture and keep on hand all Agricultural Implements made heretofore. A full assortment of Plows, Corn-Shellers, Horse-Powers, Thrashers, Tarasher and Separators, Cultivators, Straw and Feed-Cutters, Seed-Sowers, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture

SHAFTING & MACHINERY

for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c. Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Finished Work of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect.
Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.
Salisbury, N. C., January 2, 1860. 30-3m.

Correspondents Take Notice.

From this date the Mails will close at the time below, precisely.

Northern Mail daily (except Sat.) at	9	P. M.
Southern " " " Sunday) at	3½	"
Statesville " " " Saturday,	9	P. M
Wilkesboro' Tuesday	9	P. M
Asheboro', Sunday and Thursday	"	"
Lincolnton Monday and Thursday,	"	"
Troy, Saturday,	1	P M.

M. A. SMITH, P. M.
Salisbury, Dec. 27. tf-30.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.
VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.
These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.
☞ No transhipment by this line.
Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included.
THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,
No. 14 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.
Dec. 13. 1y25

Valuble Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his MERCHANT MILL and SAW MILL (quite new) and a VALUABLE TRACT of 400 ACRES OF LAND. This property is situated in Alexander county, on the Upper Little River, on the Caldwell line, about six miles from the Hickory Tavern Depot of the Western N. C. Railroad. The Mills have been recently put up and have a never-failing, abundant water-power. The land consists of a large portion of excellent low-grounds in a high state of cultivation, and a portion in the forest, with a large supply of excellent timber. This will be found a rare opportunity for a good investment. Apply immediately to ELI W. ROWE.
Feb. 28, 1860. 36-tf.

MASONIC.

MACKEY'S TEXT BOOK OF MASONIC Jurisprudence, illustrating the written and unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Sent free of postage for $1.50.
Mackey's Book of the Chapter: or Monitorial instructions, in the degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and the Holy Royal Arch. Free of postage for $1.
Address BURKE & STEWART,
Salisbury, N. C.
Feb. 7. 33-tf.

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale 276 Acres of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.
Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185. 27—tf

FROM THE SOUTH,

20 Hhds Molasses and a lot of Prime Rio Coffee, SPRAGUE BROS.

LAND PLASTER, for sale by
SPRAGUE BROS

JUST RECEIVED AND FROM LOUISIANA NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, new crop, and New Orleans Sugar.
SPRAGUE BRO.
Jan. 17, 1860. 30-tf

ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COFFEE, RIO, MARACAIBA, JAVA and Mocha. SPRAGUE BRO.
Jan. 17. 30-tf

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.
THOS. E. BROWN.
Feb. 21. 35-tf

ANOTHER GRAND OPENING
AT McNEELY & YOUNG'S!

Fall and Winter Goods!

Still Ahead of Every Body! Greater Attractions than Ever!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY large and splendid stock of Goods, adapted to this section of country, to which we invite the attention of all persons buying goods in this market. We would particularly invite the ladies to call and examine

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

which are really magnificent, and are going off at remarkably low prices. Below we enumerate a portion of our stock:
Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices
We have about

99 Cases of Boots and Shoes,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.
Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices
Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,
Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.
We adhere to our Original Motto:
POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.
We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.
We are still **at the old stand on the corner,** opposite the Mansion Hotel.
Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury. McNEELY & YOUNG.
Sept 27, 1859 14-tf

LEATHER.—2000 lbs. Hemlock Sole Leather.
10 Doz. French and city make Calf Skins.
15 " Binding and Lining " "
At McNEELY & YOUNG'S.
Sept 27 14-tf

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Fine French Yoke Shirts
Merino Shirts and Drawers
Cravats, Scarfs, and Collars
Handkerchiefs, Gents Shawls and traveling Blankets, in endless variety, at
Sept 27 14-tf McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH.
R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)
an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,
and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.
ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.
MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.
Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

NEWSON'S BAKERY
IN
FULL BLAST AGAIN!

HAVING PROCURED THE SERVICES OF a gentlemen from Salem who is in every respect qualified to satiate the palate desires of the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, I would take this method of making it known. Every kind of Plain and Fancy cakes, Rusks, Tea cakes, Jumbles, Jackson cakes, Washington Cakes, &c., &c., constantly on hand fresh. All grades of Pound cakes, Sponge cakes, Fruit cakes, Silver cakes, White cakes, either plain or iced. With the greatest skill and taste, furnished on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Wedding Parties, Pic-Nics, Tea Parties, &c., &c., furnished at a reasonable discount.
BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!
Customers may find Bread regularly on hand at my Bakery.
CANDY! CANDY!! CANDY!!!
As I am prepared to manufacture my own Candy, I will not, from this time, purchase any more New York Candy. The home-made candy is far superior to any made North. I can furnish dealers at a reasonable advance on first cost. My candy will be made of the finest CRUSHED SUGAR, therefore I can insure entire satisfaction.
Also connected with my Bakery customers will find a large assortment of Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco and a large quantity of Toys and Fancy Goods.
I also have the best qualities of Maccaboy, Congress, Natchitoches and Rappee Snuff. Also Lindon & Woodward's celebrated SCOTCH SNUFFS for dipping, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.
Preserved ginger at $2,00 per jar. A large quantity of Natural Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Brandy Cherries, &c., &c. Give me a call and I will warrant satisfaction. Bargains greater than ever. ARTHUR P. NEWSON.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1860. 31-tf.

ALWAY ON HAND,
TO SELL OR BUY.

BACON, Lard, Butter, Corn Meal, Flour, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice, Ginger, Almonds, Candy, Raisins, Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed Cord, Plow lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-petre, &c. for sale cheap.
Terms: Cash or Produce.
J. F. MOOSE.
June 14, 1859. 49—tf.

At Jenkins' Corner.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 Hhds., W. I. Molasses, 20 Sacks prime Rio Coffee, 6 do Java, 3 do Laguira, 3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar, 10 bbls C. Sugar, 5 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar, 10 bbls. A. B. & C. Sugar, 100 sacks Salt, for sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOOSE.
Salisbury, June 14, 1859. 49—

CALL AND GET A Catalogue
OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Just received a fresh and large Supply over three Hundred varieties also **Clover, Timothy, Blue, and Orchard Grass Seeds, Mercer Potatoes, Onion Buttons and Sets, Early Garden Corn.**
W. H. WYATT, Wholesale & Retail Druggist and Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main Street Salisbury N. C.
January 12, 1860. 29-3m.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

NOTICE.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT Wyatt's and get a Catalogue
Of Garden and Flower Seeds.

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LIVERY STABLE.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Opposite the Mount Vernon House.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OCCUPIES the extensive stables opposite the Mount Vernon House, where Travelers and the public generally can
HIRE HORSES AND BUGGIES AT REASONABLE RATES.
Conveyances can be supplied at any time and sent to any part of the country.
The subscriber assures the public that his stock of horses, buggies, &c., are fast and good.
Every care will be taken of animals intrusted to the subscriber, as the entire establishment will receive his personal attendance.
Passengers on either of the trains, stopping in Salisbury will find an Omnibus at the depot, to convey them to any part of town.
M. A. BRINGLE,
Proprietor.
Salisbury, Jan. 30th, 1860. 31-tf

REAL ESTATE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.
The garden and spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.
JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
TYRO, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL giving his undivided attention to the manufacture of his celebrated two and four horse Threshing Machines and Horse-Powers with or without straw Carriers, which for durability, ease of draft, and speed of work, surpass every other sweep power in the land, being capable of threshing from two to five hundred bushels of wheat per day.
Engine work of every description, mill and factory gear, Circular Saw Mills, Highest Premium Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers and Ploughs, Cultivators, Gold Machinery and all kinds of Castings and machinery made to order at short notice; also, a good supply of all kinds of material, such as Rolled and Hammered Iron, flat and square, from one-fourth to three and a half inches in diameter; Steel of every description, Block Tin, Zinc, and Babbit Metal, for journal bearings, with a splendid supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., as cheap as the cheapest.
I also have the Agency for the sale of the Right of Cope's Double Bumping Wagon for Rowan, Davie and Forsyth counties, and the general Agency for the sale of Hussey & Ray's Reaping Machines, Montgomery's Rockaway grain Fan, and Westinghouse's combined Thresher and Winnower, which will thresh and clean 250 to 300 bushels of wheat per day. These Machines may be seen at Holtsburg, N. C. Railroad, or at my shops, and will be furnished at the manufacturers prices with the freights added.
I would here return my thanks to a confiding community for past favors and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.
J. H. THOMPSON.
Eagle Foundry, Tyro, Davidson co., N. C.
Jan. 24, 1860. 31 6m.

Exchange Restaurant
ON MAIN STREET,
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
IN BEARD'S NEW BRICK BUILDING.

IN THIS RESTAURANT WILL BE FOUND daily Fresh Norfolk Oysters,
Stewed,
Chafed,
Fried,
or served up in any other way, Ham and Eggs, Wild Game, Coffee &c.
Also will be found at the Bar.

Heidsie,	Brandies,
Anchor,	Whiskeys,
Pale Sherry,	India Ale,
Port,	Scotch Ale,
Maderia,	Brown Stout,
Hock,	Porter,
Claret,	Fresh Cream Ale, &c.,

☞ Billiard and Bagatelle Tables in the Saloon above.
W. J. MILLS.
January, 1st. 1860. tf-29.

JERSEY SETTLEMENT LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING MADE INVESTMENTS IN THE South-west, I now offer for sale that valuable tract of land in the Jersey Settlement, known as the KELLY PLACE, and containing 950 acres.
This plantation is situated one mile from the North Carolina Railroad, and is in good condition; being well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and tobacco. For further particulars, refer, in my absence, to Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, and B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury.
ANDERSON ELLIS.
Dec. 13, 1859. 25-6m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
GRAND SCHEME
FOR
MARCH, 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature!

25,828 PRIZES.
More than ONE PRIZE to every TWO Tickets.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000!!
Tickets only $10.
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
To be Drawn each Saturday in 1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.
Class 65, to be drawn March 31.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100
5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5,000
10 "	500	are	5,000
2 "	400	are	800
2 "	300	are	600
2 "	200	are	400
50 "	150	are	7,500
100 "	100	are	10,000
100 "	95	are	9,500
100 "	85	are	8,560

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 Prizes amounting to	- - -	$212,140

25,828 Prizes Amounting to $366,040
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.
Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15
" " 10 Eighth " 7.50

LOOK AT THIS!
A SPLENDID DRAWING
ON
THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!
Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1 Capital Prize of	$20,000
1